HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 25— BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 29 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

A Daring Drama of Love, Passion and Regeneration, with Paris at its gayest as the background.

"MEN"

7 parts—A Sensational Love Drama written especially to bring out the full fire of the Screen's Greatest Love Actress

POLA NEGRI

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

A THRILLING MYSTERY-ROMANCE!

A METRO-GOLDWYN SENSATIONAL PICTURE IN 7 REELS

"ONE NIGHT IN ROME"

Featuring America's Greatest Actress—the lovely adorable

LAURETTE TAYLOR

in her greatest role—from the rags of Peg to the Silks and furs of the Duchess Mareno, from Comedy to Thrilling Mystery-Romance! Even if you can't go to Italy, you can spend with an all-star cast, including

TOM MOORE, MISS DU PONT, WARNER OLAND.

Alan Hale, Joseph Dowling, William Humphrey, Edna Tichenor and a host of others.

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
29 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		9,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
0 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
4 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
11 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
5th ,,	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
28th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
31st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
2nd Feb.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4, Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 1 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

CONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas,

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R1419

INFLUENTIAL and RESPONSIBLE, AGENTS required throughout India for French Tonic Wine, newly introduced offering good remuneration. Apply with credentials. Post Box 435, Bombay.
R10

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDU, full time SECRETARY, proficient in Jainism, Sanskrit, English and Gandhism. Salary Rs. 150 p.m.; also a personal Assistant on Rs. 50/ for Ghatkopar. None having even least engagement need apply. Write fully NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Ghatkopar.
A R13

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, [illegible], Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute, Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada, at Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R7

TO BE LET to Hindus only.—FLATS at the junction of the Harvey and Hughes Roads, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R8

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED by the BETJAN & CO., LD., 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, Sole Agent for selling Steam and Water-Works Fittings of all descriptions manufactured by them for the Province of Bombay. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A28043

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

WILL you or any of your kind readers let me know the whereabouts of The Great Eastern Engineering Co., Ltd., which was formally in the Apollo Street, No. 39-41, Fort, Bombay. The above said firm is due to me about Rs. 100 (Rs. one hundred) which is kept unpaid for the reasons best known to themselves. Box No. 1906, Advt. Dept,. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 28053

SPORTS

LURE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY; Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S R1372

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 3594 of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dawjee Esmail Dadabhoy has been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned, Ebrahim Esmail Dadabhoy, Executor of the Will of Dawjee Esmail Dadabhoy, deceased, c/o Dawjee Dadabhoy & Co., No. 234, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.
R12

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0 Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—Brunswick Ice Machines in all sizes from 1 ton to 6 tons capacity have just been landed, and are available at reasonable prices. Apply Sole Agents: M. S. VERNAL & CO., 5, Council House Street, CALCUTTA. Telegrams: "PORCUPINE."
K 28042

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to noon on the 2nd February 1927 for white-washing, painting, varnishing and distempering the subordinates' Quarters etc., at Kandivli Quarry—areas 2,507, 20,714, 306 & 24,501 Sq. Feet respectively.

The rate should be inclusive of material and labour. Particulars may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned at the Quarry.

(Sd.) E. M. DUGGAN,
D. C. E. Kandivli Quarry.
28059

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1927, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)
28067

NOTICE

IT having been come to my notice that there is some misunderstanding regarding the proprietorship of Messrs. N. MAGANLAL & CO., the public are hereby informed that I am the sole owner of the said firm and as such carry on business under the above name since 1st September, 1925. The goodwill of the name of N. Maganlal & Co., was purchased by me and I carry on business under the above name.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1927.

MAGANLAL CALLIANJI RAWELL.
R11

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th February to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1927, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1927.
28069

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 1740 of 1926.

Re: PESTONJI NASSERWANJI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, deceased who till lately carried on business as a Mukkadam and and Commission Agent under the name, firm and style of of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., at Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay: ... A Deceased Debtor.

EXPARTE: Messrs. Bhikhamchand Reckchand and others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS—an order has been made on the 21st day of December, 1926, under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 to administer the estate of the abovenamed Deceased Debtor in Insolvency. IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Deceased Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28068

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN—that Hussain Peer Mahamed has contracted to sell to our client Haji Mahamed Essak, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side Ripon Road and on the West side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1908 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. B2/13622, 2B/13913 New Survey Nos. 1C/ 3498 4A/ 3499 and Cadestral Survey No. 1281 of the Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Haines Road E Ward Nos. 4429 (1-2), 4430 (1-2) and Street Nos. 288, 288A, 290, 290A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Haines Road on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Baloo Miya Pathan and partly by the property of Rustam Ardesir Irani and on or towards the South partly by the property of Khandod Mahadoo and partly by the property of Darkus Dokrow.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaster's Attorneys.
28070

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HONOURABLE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, VIZAGAPATAM

O. S. 22/43 E. P. No. 25/25.

Between:—

The MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE, etc. ... Plaintiffs & decree-holders.

And:—

Sri RAJAH SATRUCHERLA RAMABHADRA, Raju Garu and others. Defendants and Judgement-debtors.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the final mortgage decree obtained by the plaintiff in the above suit for the recovery of Rs. 11,38600 approximately, the properties of the defendants described below have been ordered to be sold by the said Court. The said sale is being continued by the Court in the Court premises from day to day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day till the 1st day of February 1927. Persons intending to purchase the said properties may bid at the sale. Any other particulars that may be required can be known sufficiently from the records at the Court which can be seen free of cost with the Court's permission.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

Those portions of the Lakhanapuram and Peda Buddidi Zemindaries together with Inamlands, the rights to recover Kattubadies on certain Agraharams, Mokhasas Inams etc. situated in the Parvatipuram, Bobbili and Palkonda Taluks in the Vizagapatam District roughly mentioned hereunder.

I. LAKHANAPURAM HUNDA:—
(a) ZEROYATI.

1. Lakhanapuram.
2. Ankavaram.
3. Joguladumma.
4. Bhitrapadu.
5. Chinagudaba.
6. Gopalapuram.
7. Sivarampuram.
8. Dalaivalasa.
9. Votapalli.
10. Bhatlabhadra.
11. Tamarada.
12. Padamaivalasa.

(b) AGRAHARAMS & MOKHASAS PAYING KATTUBADI.

13. Marupenta.
14. Akkandhoravalasa.
15. Polinaiduvalasa.
16. Sitaramapuram.
17. Tulasiramannavalasa.
18. Gangarajapuram.
19. Jagannadhapuram.
20. Nilakantapuram.
21. Chendrasekhara Rajupuram.
22. Sikhavaram.
23. Jagannadhapuram Lakhanapuram and Raival.

II. PEDA BUDDIDI HUNDA:—
(a) ZEROYATI.

24. Peda Buddidi.
25. China Buddidi.
26. Danga Bhadra.
27. Gedda Tiruvada.
28. Kemisila.
29. Balagudaba.
30. Konkadara alias Konkidivaram.
31. Kottapalli.
32. Kottur.
33. Hikimvalasa.
34. Gottivalasa.

(b) AGRAHARAMS & MOKHASAS PAYING KATTUBADI.

35. Etika.
36. Shantoshapuram.
37. Koriseela.
38. Gangarajupuram.
39. Jagannadharajupuram.

III. INAMS.

40. Sumitrapuram.
41. Peda Ankalam.
42. Alluvada (servicemokhasa.)
43. Kumbhijori Isthuva.
44. Vokapolam.
45. Marripolam.
46. Geddapolam.
47. Muragadapolam.
48. Karakkaipolam.
49. Narasammapolam.
50. Geddatiruvada (Inam).
51. Rajayyapeta.
52. Ammacheruvu valasa.
53. Putikavalasa.
54. Toduma half to be sold.
55. Rebbavanadhara half to be sold.

3/4 thereof including 1/4 share of Sri Rajah Satrucherla Jagannadharaju Bahadur Garu.

56. Gadisingapuram.
57. In Chinamerangi.

1. Kayitipolam.
2. Majjivanipolam.
3. Nilapolam.

28052

WONDERFUL ANSWERS
to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3. only. Janma Patrika Office, P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt Vizagapatam (S. India).

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate:—
1 gold coin (Persian).

By order of the Bank concerned:
104 Cases Tinman Iron Rivets.
On account of the Underwriters, 3 Statues.
1 Pair Flanges 18"X4".
On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Vizy Woolfe; & Co.:—
Three glass door book cases.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Motor Lorrie, one ton, steel body, solid tyres.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian Re. Jayantilal Ramdas, a Minor:—
Wire Wheel Shigram.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE BY "JOHN ROBERTS," AND OTHERS, COTTAGE PIANO WITH PIANOLA BY "JOHN BROADWOOD," SOLID BRASS BEDSTEADS, IRON SAFE ON STAND BY "CHUBB" DOUBLE POLE TENT, LARGE ENGLISH COOKING STOVE CHINA AND ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, ENGLISH WASH-HAND STANDS WITH HOT AND COLD TAPS, ENGLISH ICE BOX, ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome made to order furniture by "John Roberts," and others, dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner wagons and dumb-waiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, silver cabinets, piano, rich table ornaments, valuable pictures in frame, iron and solid brass bedsteads with mattresses one cottage piano with Pianola by "John Broadwood," one iron safe on stand by "Chubb," double pole tent, large English cooking stove, China and enamelled bath tubs, English wash-hand stands with hot and cold water taps, English ice box, copper and aluminium cooking utensils, mirror and panel door almirahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobs, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat stand, etc., etc., the property of Sir H. P. N. Maenaghten, Kt.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view on Saturday and Sunday at 12 noon.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN (PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS) FERN HOUSE, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable garden, consisting of different varieties of well-grown and rich palms, chrysanthemum, ferns, lilies, begonias, cannas, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, fern house, garden implements, etc., the property of Sir Henry Maenaghten, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the garden is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT JUHU TOUCHING THE SEA NEAR SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from the owner and with the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th instant, will sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Juhu near Santa Cruz the following:—

All that piece of Khoti Inam land together with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon situate at Juhu, near Santa Cruz, in the Bombay Suburban District and known as plot No. 25 of Town Planning Scheme No. 11. of Santa Cruz, containing about 2,348 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 23, Plot No. 1, and bearing entry No. 96A, and bunded on the North by the property of P. H. Patuck on the East by a Public Road, on the South by property of Ardesir B. Dubash on the West by the Sea Shore of the Arabian Sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.
Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.S.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLOW! GREAT RUSH!!

Many turned away without Tickets.

Therefore CONTINUING SECOND WEEK.

TRY TO GO EARLIER TO GET GOOD SEATS.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.

Krishna's well appreciated Picture

PRECIOUS TEARS

In Nine Gorgeous Parts.

A wonderful mystery—Story full of Stunts.

Featuring

Miss EKBAL, Mr. NIZAM and Mr. NANDRAM.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK. SHARDA PICTURE **"ASURI LALSA"**

PRECIOUS

CINEMA, (Now under the Management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas.)

LAST WEEK—FINAL CONCLUDING PARTS

of the most popular and thrilling

PATHE SERIAL

'CASEY OF THE COAST GUARD'

FINAL 6 Parts—With the capture of the Submarine the whole gang is captured by

"CASEY of the COAST GUARD"

A Two Reel Roaring Lions on the Steamer—Hilarious Sunshine Comedy in the programme.

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES OF PRESSED GRENITE GLASS BANGLES.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Shah Navlaji Dipaji Esqr., 401-405, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st January 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

50 cases each containing 200 doz. pressed grenate glass bangles, size 1 1/4 to 2 1/4.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW'S auction sale of the property at Malcom Tank Road, Bhawani Peth, Poona, has been POSTPONED.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G.I.P. Railway List.

No. 119 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES ENGLISH WHITE DUMAS.

This day, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Lalcobhoy Jeevanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Soomar Bros. of Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street:—

32 cases each 50 pieces English White Dumas No. 5692.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

TO-DAY — 2 SHOWS — MATINEE 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY — 2 SHOWS — NIGHT 9-30 p. m.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM

KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA

From Saturday, the 29th January 1927

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

First appearance in India

OF

HOMAZ DUO

AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS

in their

MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT

DARE - DEVIL JENKINS

THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS

Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.

Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

MATINEES SATURDAY & SUNDAY

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At 6-30, and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT:
Modern Romance set in a strange world of prehistoric dinosaurs.

"THE LOST WORLD"
"THE LOST WORLD"

FEATURING:
BESSIE LOVE and LLOYD HUGHES
WITH
WALLACE BERRY and LEWIS STONE

See the Giant dinosaurs crashing down the streets of London!

Truly the marvel of the screen—Amazing Romance—Astounding Adventure! You will gasp with astonishment and wonder!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT:
A novelty melodrama of the year which will stagger the imagination with adventure and love in the strangest setting.

"THE ISLE OF LOST SHIPS"
"THE ISLE OF LOST SHIPS"

A powerful tale of the starks passions of the mighty waters with a woman as the strongest man's prize

FEATURING:
MILTON SILLS and
ANNA Q. NILSON

A Picture to bring a thrill to your heart and make you forget the humdrum world about you!

EDWARD THEATRE

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT:

"THE CIRCUS KID"

STARRING:
MAURICE-de-FERANDY
LITTLE CLO-CLO.
AND
AUGUSTUS
(The Clever Gorilla.)

A story of circus life with all its pathos and humour.

GAIETY THEATRE.

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT:

"AT THE SIGN OF THE JACK O'LANTERN"

FEATURING:
EARL SCHENEK and
BETTY ROSS CLARK

A strange story of inhereitance in an atmosphere of mystery and superstition coupled with Love and Laughter.

EMPRESS THEATRE

4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Gripping human story of two wanderers on Life's highway!

The Two Little Vagabonds'

FEATURING.
CARLYLE BLACKWELL
and
MARJORIE HUME.

TO-DAY—A Variety Programme

United Pictures Syndicate

Presents to the public

(1) **PAPA'S WIFE**
(DRAMA)

A sensational Social story.

(2) **HORRIBLE MURDER** (COMIC)

Two reels of healthy laughter.

(3) **Shrimat Anandashram Swami in Bombay.** (TOPICAL)

NOWHERE

You will find such attraction.

DON'T FAIL

Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS

A BRITISH CLASSIC!

BETTY BALFOUR

ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS STAR

IN

"THE SEA URCHIN"

(7 REELS)

This picture offers better company to spend a good evening than do most of the more ostentatious intellectunal films recently produced.

BETTY BALFOUR

knows how to keep the natural note throughout in all the intense experiences and that is her special charm.

"THE SEA URCHIN"

makes you feel in a good temper with all the world. It is sheer joy from beginning to end.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THIS IS A PICTURE YOU SHOULD SEE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK

SHARADA'S

Most astounding and Hall Marked Production

FOLLIES OF THE RICH

9 REELS.

Featuring

Miss MANI, Miss MARY, Mr. JANIBABU and Mr. KAPUR in the leading roles.

THE Picture

That will Startle your nerves. That will prove you the true colours of the millionaire's character and Pride. That will bring before you the real atmosphere of the love romance. That will establish in your brain the result of deprevation of Honesty.
That will stand competition with any of the foreign Films.

COME and SEE

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—4-45, 7, 9-15 & 11-30 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON Saturday, Sunday, AMAS & Bank Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I sufferd terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

SALEMMISRI PAKA.

This palatable Food Medicine is composed of Milk, Panjabi Salep, Saffron Piper, Sarasaparilla, etc. So it cures Indigestion, Anaemia, Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. Re. 1 As. 8 for 11 ounces. Rs. 3 for 25 ounces tin. Postage extra. L. Balgangadhar Tilak of Poona and S. Campbell of Cambelton Estate write, "Your Paka is very good and pure vegetable tonic. Kindly send 9 tins more." 11-1-15. Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple, Bombay 4.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld,

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

UNITY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW MUSLIM PACT IN BENGAL

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

We give below some interesting press opinions advocating the urgent necessity of forming an united opposition in the Assembly.

The "Patrika" writing about the Bengal Ministry discussions asks if the Swarajists have enter into a new pact with the Muslims.

"Forward" writing on "Need for Unity" says:

The grouping of parties in the Legislative Assembly as well as in the provincial legislatures has brought into strong relief the wisdom and far-sightedness of the authors of the Reforms. While real responsible Government still remains only a far off "goal," the Reforms have given birth to various groups or parties in the country tending to materially weaken the nation's opposition to the present autocratic system of administration. The energy which is frittered away in the attempt at balancing the different parties and in rivalry among them might with great advantage be conserved for fighting the forces arrayed against popular aspirations. The only way of offering an effective opposition to the bureaucracy with a view to ending or mending the present fraudulent constitution is to offer a united front under the banner of the Congress. There is no room for more than one united party in the country under the present circumstances.

NATIONALIST PARTY.

To all patriotic Indians the sight of dissensions in the ranks of prominent leaders of the country is distressing in the extreme. This disunion is vividly reflected in the grouping of parties in the Assembly. To find Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Lala Lajpat Rai anxious to form a party to counter-balance the influence and prestige of the Congress in the Assembly, is enough to make one sceptical regarding the prospect of India ever reaching the goal of Swaraj. One can understand and even appreciate the position of those who openly raise the banner of revolt against the National Congress and worship in a different temple. But to try to exploit the name and goodwill of the Congress is without the redeeming feature of honesty about it. It is a relief, therefore, to learn that the Independent Congress Party of Pandit Madan Mohan and a few Responsivists owing allegiance to Mr. Jayawar have thought fit to merge their respective identity and form a new party under the nomenclature of the "Nationalist Party."

OPPOSITION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The "Bengali" writes on this as follows:—

The news of the formation in the Legislative Assembly of a new Nationalist Party composed of Congress Independents, the Responsivists, and then sympathizers is very welcome. As there is no question of diarchy or acceptance of office in the Assembly and as the Councils programme of the Congress, even in the opinion of an inveterate Swarajist like Mr. T. C. Goswami, does not differ from the Responsivist programme, a joint policy of discriminating opposition could be easily decided upon by consultation between the Swarajists and the Nationalists. Unless the Swarajists insist on wholesale rejection of the budget, an agreement is even possible on the queston of token cuts designed to show that the legislature disapproves of the general attitude of the Government in refusing to adapt its policy to the wishes and aspirations of the people as far as the Constitution permits. If the idea of obstruction for the sake of obstruction is given up, it may also be possible to enlist the support of Mr. Jinnah's party which appears to be anxious to work together with other nationalist elements in the Assembly—at least where the communal problem is not involved.

NEW MUSLIM PACT.

After referring to the recent correspondence on the question of the Bengal Ministry, the "Amrita Bazar Patriko" says.—

Has the Swaraj Party made a Pact or arrived at an understanding with Sir Abdur Rahim? The question is suggested to us by certain facts. One of the two Moslem candidates for Deputy Presidentship of the Council was the nominee of Sir Abdur Rahim. The Swarajya Party had supported him in full strength. We do not know on what principle, if any, the Swarajya Party supported this Moslem candidate who had the support of the Chakravarty-Mitter coalition. Was it simply to spite the coalition or was there something else? If it was spite, pure and simple, we must say that the Party has strayed far away from its high ideal of service to the country. If it was a Pact or an understanding with Sir Abdur Rahim, the Party has covered itself with disgrace. We cannot conceive how the Swarajya Party can under any circumstance, make a coalition with Rahimites so long as the policy and attitude of the latter remain what they are. In this contest for the Deputy Presidentship, since the Swarajists were running no candidate of their own, they should have remained neutral and allow the Moslem groups to fight the matter out.

JOINT MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The "Leader" has the following on the principle of joint ministerial responsibility which, it will be remembered by the new ministers of C. P:—

"The Statesman" in the course of a leading article has urged the necessity of the ministers who may be appointed in Bengal accepting the principle of joint responsibility. This it considers desirable not only on constitutional grounds but also in the interest of having a stable Ministry.

There is another aspect of the question. Under the existing constitution the Governor has been given large autocratic powers. But he will hesitate in exercising these if he has to deal not with individual Ministers, but with a Ministry. The position of Ministers, who do not accept joint responsibility, must necessarily be weaker than of those who have accepted it, not only in the Council but also in their relations with the Governor, and their utility and power of initiative and independent action must necessarily suffer. Separate Ministerial responsibility is against the very spirit of the Reforms and those who have accepted office without stipulating for joint responsibility have violated the same

"LIQUIDATE THE PAST."

The "Hindustan Times" criticises an Imperialist article written by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the following words.

Writing in the "Forward" Mr. Ramsay Macdonald severely criticises the Cantonese Government for the present situation in China. After paying a tribute to the diplomatists and marines who "controlled themselves" admirably, Mr. Macdonald says:—"Nothing could justify our authorities if they simply walked away from the settlements which past Chinese Governments have allowed us to control and where our people have taken up their abode under a security which they believed the treaties gave them . . . . I think past should be liquidated . . . But it is good neither for China nor for us that the liquidation should be done by riotous crowds. If it is a conflict as inevitable as to-morrow's sunrise then we shall not be to blame." It is to be regretted that Mr. Macdonald should have spoken out after the manner of the Conservative Premier. The exigencies of the situation have perhaps led him into an unholy alliance with old world diplomacy which he is ostensibly out to liquidate.

KABRAJI BROTHERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Who is there Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan, English, Jew or Hebrew that does not yet vividly cherish the glowing memory of the stalwart Parsi journalist, reformer and progressive man of the time, Mr. Kekhushru Naoroji Kabraji, Editor of the "Rastgoftar" who died over a decade ago? Distinguished memory of men of real stamp and calibre rarely dies. Whatever be their defects their prepondering virtues and sterling worth put them entirely out of mind and sight. Mr. Kekhushru's masterly handling of the editorial columns of the "Rastgoftar," his skilful study and revival of Indian music,—vocal and instrumental,—and his glorious efforts at Parsi social reform and progress in conjunction with his distinguished compatriots, the late Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Sorabji Bengali, Naroji Fardoonji, Nanabhai Ranina and some others have left indelible marks in the sands of Time. His luminous Gujarati renderings of the homely novels of Mrs. Henry Wood will ever stand as master-pieces in the field and history of Gujarati novel-writing. These productions, containing as they do lifelike delineations, reasonings and illustrations are little short of original. In the field of periodicals, it could hardly be gainsaid that the "Stri Bodh" was admirably suited to the necessities of the times. Mr. Kekhushru did not run after title or titled men. Men of his calibre rarely do. But they leave names and fames which men of rank and title may well envy. Perhaps, it was this trait in his character that did not win a lasting memorial or any tangible mark of appreciation from those whose duty it was to perpetuate it. Mr. Kekhushru invariably set example before precept. His method of the bringing up and the education of his sons and daughters was all his own. It perpetuates its memory better than anything else. He lives in his children and will live in their progeny. The community badly wants true journalists of his type and not slip-shod or lip-journalists hardly deserving of the name.

Mr. Kekhushru's junior brother, Mr. Bomanji Naoroji Kabraji, who died about eight months ago was a much milder form of a journalist. His distinguished brother's mantle could be said to have fallen on him only partially. Though posing as a reformer he had rarely the courage of his convictions and dangled in turns between orthodoxy and reform. He was the proprietor and editor for over forty years of a Gujarati monthly "Fursad." This little pamphlet grew old and weak with its originator. Like all Parsi monthlies it was a compilation of contributed matter—good, bad, indifferent and put forward but little from the pen of the editor. Mr. Bomanji spent most of his life in service. When out of it his main stay was the production and spread of numerous Gujarati renderings or translations of sensational English novels. It must be said to his credit that his selections of English novels and the modus operandi was mostly superior to the considerably inferior sort of second and third rate English novel-translation-grinding lyre which disfigures the pages of Parsi newspapers and periodicals, and is palmed off on the credulous Parsi novel-reading public as original stories much to the detriment of juvenile mentality. Mr. Bomanji wrote about half a dozen plays two of which "Bholi Gul" and "Gamdeni Gori" made considerable headway and were lucky enough to see several nights. His other plays including "Bapna Shrap"—Father's curse—are mediocre and were not so successful.

Having looked at this picture and at that and on the faithful presentment of the two brothers we would be failing in our duty if we did not take some little count of the merit and worth of communal appreciation. It is an open secret that in such matters as in the matter of deformed Parsi charity the organizers are swayed by wire-pulling and influence. What the community did not do for Mr. Kekhushru the eminent journalist, editor, author, musician and reformer it or rather some of its leaders have come forward to do for the lesser personality of the junior brother Mr. Bomanji. It is far from our thought to belittle Mr. Bomanji's worth or work or envy his good luck. We are only sorry for the incongruity of the holdings. We think even now it is not too late for the community to perpetuate the memory of the senior Kabraji. It is said that a Memorial Committee consisting of the following gentlemen of rank and title has been formed to commemorate the memory of Mr. Bomanji Kabraji:—Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart, Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt., Sir Hormusji Adenwala, Kt., Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Kt., Sir Rustam Vakil, Kt.

Some six months ago Mr. Bomanji Kabraji's wide-known and popular drama "Bholi Gul" was staged by some Parsi amateurs under the presidentship of Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy when, if rumour be correct, about six thousand rupees were collected from the sale of tickets and donations. "Bapna Shrap" was staged on the 16th instant and is to be followed by similar performances. The form of commemoration is not yet finally settled. It is said that the collection will be utilised in printing fresh editions of Mr. Kabraji's numerous Gujarati novels.

Parsi actors of credit and renown having been gathered to their ancestors the Parsi stage has long been widowed. On the brink of its ruins amateurs—good, bad and indifferent—have built their flimsy fortresses. The amateurs are men who have failed in the battle of life and are unemployed. They act under the guidance of men wishing to tom-tom their own doings or anxious to stage the poor outcome of their pencraft. Their income is desultory and derived mostly from pinch-beck and prompted charity performances the proceeds of which are rarely if ever publicly accounted for. There have been cases in which the major part of the proceeds have been swallowed by usurious expenses. In the present case the names of the titled galaxy may be taken as a guarantee of good faith. We may safely take it (1) that the members of the Committee will not only buy tickets but will grace the performance with their and their families' distinguished presence, (2) that they will see that correct accounts are rendered of the proceeds of all performances, (3) that they will know where to stop and (4) that the total amount collected is utilised wholly and solely for some certain form of commemoration useful to the community to be settled under their personal watch and ward.

Invoking the blessings of the Almighty on the souls of the Kabraji brothers.—Yours, etc.

M. M. BANAJI.

14. Tarachand Building,
Hughes Road, Chowpatty.

The Free Press understands that with a view to giving wide publicity to the activities of the Public Health, Industries, Co-operative, Agricultural, Education Veterinary and Railway departments, the E. B. Railway will shortly run a demonstration train over the whole of the broad gauge section. A cinema show is likely to be provided in the train.—Free Press.

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

PROPRIETOR: KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
AT
(1) CRAWFORD MARKET, Baria Mansions.
(2) NULL BAZAR, Dina Building.
(3) GRANT ROAD, Vasiamul Building.

THE BEST NATIVE CONFECTIONERY
IN THE MARKET.

MATCHLESS SWEETS AT UNMATCHED PRICES.
Best Quality and Made out of Purest Porbunder GHEE.
THREE HIGH CLASS SHOPS
FOR
Purchasting Most Delicious Sweets for all Communities.

PROPRIETOR:
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI

WINTER CLEARANCE SALE
For THREE WEEKS only. Commencing 1st February, 1927.
HUGE REDUCTION on
ENTIRE STOCK AT ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES
A mere Visit to our Stores will convince you that ours
IS A
GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE
Call Early and avoid disappointment
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES Ltd.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY. : : : : : : : : Tel. No. 25677

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra.
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 27.

March	13.18—.01
May	13.39—.01
July	13.59—.02
October	13.79—.06
December	13.97—.04
Middling Spot	13.50—.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 27.

March	13.17—.02
July	13.51—.02
Middling Spot	13.20—. -

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.23
May	13.44
July	13.64
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.21
May	13.43
July	13.63
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—	
March	13.21
July	13.56

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 27.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

	Closing.
January	6.98—.03
February	6.99—.02
March	7.05—.02
April	7.09—.02
May	7.16—.01
June	7.20—.01
July	7.27 -.01
August	7.30—.—
September	7.32—.—
October	7.35—. -
November	7.38 + .01
December	7.41—.—
January	7.42—.—
Middling Spot	7.27—.02

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Season Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	ni

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

	Closing.
January	12.98 -.02
February	12.88—.04
March	12.83—.05
April	12.81—.04
May	12.81—.04
June	12.79—.04
July	12.76—.04
August	12.78 .04
September	12.83—.04
October	12.86—.04
November	12.88—.01
December	12.95—.01
January	12.83—.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.65—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Scinde Good	5.35
Scinde Fully Good	5.55
Scinde Fine	5.75
Bengal Good	5.45
Bengal Fully Good	5.65
Bengal Fine	5.85
Oomra Good	6.00
Oomra Fully Good	6.25
Oomra Fine	6.50
Broach Good	5.95
Broach Fully Good	6.25
Broach Fine	6.55

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 27.

Silver:—China and India Bought offerings small,

Spot	26-15/16
Forward	26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 27.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/8%
Bank bills 6 months	4-1/8%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/ 4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/ 4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 27.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	31.88
T.T. Madrid on London	29.70
T.T. Milan on London	112.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.1
T.T. Paris on London	122.95

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 27.

Demand Bills	484.68

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/6-3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/6-7/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6-5/8d.
Sellers. 1/6-3/4d.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 875.
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Ronie Liras 112.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 months 4-1/8 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 27.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C...	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.)	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank	£48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4%	£87 1/4
Conversion Loan	£76-1/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£102
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£ 70-5/8
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5%	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£93 1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 27.

Copper English best Selected	£60 1/2
Copper Braziers,	£70
Yellow Metal	£65-3/4
~~Spelter Hard Indian Brand,~~	~~£27-1/2~~
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£15-5/8
Tin English Ingots,	£289-3/4

LINSEED.

London, Jan 27

Linseed, Calcuta, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £17-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £15-1-3
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment Nominal £18-5-0

London, Jan. 27.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Jan/Feb shipment buyers £14/17/6.
Market:—Closed rather steadier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £18/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Feb/Apl. delivery sellers 31/
May/Aug. delivery sellres 31 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, January 27.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/6
Hozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb.
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/
Market:—Firm Weaker to larger shipment.
Wheat Australian,
Jen/Feb shipment sellers 53/
Market—Offers are more free
Wheat Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment Hull paid and buyers 51/

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment quoted £8-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered, £19-5-0
Rapseseed, Toria, Ton,—
Jan/Feb shipment buyers, £19-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Feb/Mar. shipment buyers, £18:15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment buyers. 18-15-0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 19/6.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/1 1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi:.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/4-3/4.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)
Spot. 14-15/16

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N.Y.:—Opened Steady—7 Points Better— Later Declined—No Support—Futures 1 to 6 Lower—Spot Unchanged.

Local:—Improved on local Operators and Offices Buying. Closed firm.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May Highest 13.48 (10-01 a.m.) Lowest 13.37 (2-33 p.m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable, dated 27th instant (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"News from Manchester less good but liquidation appears over. No new factor."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

There is no special feature to record in the Home markets. Our opinion is unchanged and we favor buying in easy markets.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 7 points better on purity with Livtrpool prices, but finding no support, declined and closed easy It was a narrow business day; range being 11 points and futures closed 1 to 6 lower. The Spot Cotton remained unchanged at 13.50c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 5 points lower but soon improved on short covering, Prices ruled steady throughout the day and finally closed unchanged to 3 points lower. Spot prices declined 2 points at 7s. 27d. per lb.

The market during the early part of the week presented a firm undertone on bullish ginning figures. To the casual observer, this is indeed a somewhat strange circumstance that in spite of bullish report, latest prices show a drop of about 40 points. The market was supported on better Manchester reports, while operators in America continued to liquidate their holdings and at last on war-like clouds in China caused further liquidation both in America and England in conjunction with hedge selling. Apparently, the present weakness is considered by many as a natural reaction and which is, generally the case in speculative markets. We believe unless prices decline below 13 cents, no speculative or trade support will be forthcoming as confidence in present prices is lessening. The technical position of the market is not sound as reports are reaching us that the market is overbought and acts heavy. With a declining tendency the trade support may be withdrawn as urgent needs are covered up and we believe conservative sales on strong markets will be profitable than buying on dips.

LOCAL MARKET.

In spite of easier advices from America, our market opened steady Broach April/May being quoted at Rs .and improved on some Commission houses and local operators buying. Prices ruled steady and closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

Broach:—				
A./M.	257/4	258/8	257/4	258
J./A.	263/8	264	263/4	263/4
Oomra:—				
March	242	242/8	242	242
May	244	244/8	244	244
Bengal:—				
March	222	223/8	222	223/8
May	224	225/8	222	225/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened firm at 2 points higher Our market opened for Broach April/May at 259 and improved on Commission houses and offices buying. Japanese firms were moderate sellers

Broach:—				
A./M.	24/5	241/9	24/5	24/8
J./A.	264	265	264	264/5
Oomra:—				
March	243	243/9	243	243/8
May	245	244/9	245	245/8
Bengal:—				
March	223	223/9	223	223/8
May	225	224/8	225	224/8

The forward market is open from noon unil 2 p.m. at Marwari Bazar. Sewri market is closed as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mr. A. C. Boyd & Seth Talakchand Velji.

ROOM RATE

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

January, 23.

Begal 223 March.
Bengal 225 May.
Broach 258 A/M.
Broach 265 J/A.
Oomra 243 March.
Oomra 245 May.

Bengal	237	230	223	215
S. P.	~~233~~	~~226~~	~~219~~	~~211~~
Rajputana	237	230	223	215
Oomra	252	247	242	237
C. P. 1	267	262	257	252
C. P. 2	260	255	250	245
Khandesh	246	241	236	231
Muthea		240	237	234

READY COTTON SALES.

January, 28.

200 K. Bamanjee and Co. Bengal 240.
300 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Bengal 240.
100 Vardhman Bros. Malkapur 245.
100 E. Spinner and Co. Khamgaon 200.
100 E. Spinner and Co. Bengal 241.
200 Muljee Jetha and Co. Beawar 240.
100 Vardhman Bros. Chopda 240.
100 Vardhman Bros. Bengal 240.
200 Bombay and Co. Khandesh 240.
300 Forbes and Co. Bengal 240.
200 H. Nenshi and Co. Jalna 245.
300 Bussan and Co. Bengal 240.
300 Bussan and Co. Khandesh 243.
200 G. G. Kesha Bengal 241.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon 27th inst:—

Wheat	4,203 Cwts.
Linseed	2,228 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,052 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,130 ,,
Groundnuts	23,949 ,,
Castorseed	2,350 ,,
Rice	1,777 ,,
Myrabollams	4,905 ,,
Cottonseed	25,737 ,,
Mowraseed	266 ,,
Gram	665 ,,
Joowar	1,815 ,,
Maize	759 ,,
Barley	111 ,,
Bajree	9,982 ,,
Coal	2,468 tons

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Following a sharp rise of 11/16d. in London prices our market ruled very steady. Local Japanese Bank has taken delivery of large quantity of silver against Posh settlement. Local stocks are very low and China keeps on buying in London. All indications are for a further rise. The market ruled very steady with wider differences between this and the next settlement. To-day's closing prices are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	61	8	0
Mah	61	0	0
Fagan	60	6	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The gold market ruled steady to-day and closed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Bar Gold	21	8	0
Mah delivery	21	7	6
Fagan delivery	21	8	0
National Bank	21	10	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	8	0
Sovereigns Forward	13	8	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 28

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterda	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	5,048	2,57,826	2,01,450
Central India	40,37	1 32,973	2,00,995
Barsi and Nagar	35,90	1,15,725	1,11 737
Hyderabad-Gaerani	654	38,499	39,202
Berar	11,861	3,03,132	2 34,431
Central Provinces	4,031	1,08,506	1,20 913
Total Oomras	29,221	926,724	9,68,723
Dholera	441	32 420	1,09,0.8
N. W. Provinces	310	43,210	1,19,537
Rajputana	5 5	18 193	50,548
Sind-Punjab	1,730	63,761	1,21 924
Broach		239	29,908
Coompta & Dharwar		19 821	13,600
Westerns- Northerns	49	9,019	7,945
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,853	1,913
American		70,350	143
Egyptian and African	134	21,317	29,574
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		45	352
Total	32,640	12,17,981	14,01,224

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 20th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	21,03	1,04,739 1,96,150
Japan & China	7,400	3,59,853 4,85,067
Coast Ports		5,036 10,780
Up-country by Rail		41,835 4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		81,469 1,06,524
Total	9,503	5,92,932 8 0:,7.0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

		Delivery Contracts Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	240/42
,,	Fine	,,	238
,,	F.G.	,,	232
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	237
,,	F.G.	,,	230
Wurdha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	262
Nagpur	,,	,,	262
Yeotmal	,,	,,	255
Arvi	,,	,,	255/56
Amraoti	,,	,,	250/52
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	248/50
Mulkapur	,,	,,	240/42
Khandesh	,,	,, F.G.	238/40
Muthia	Fine	,,	235
,,	F.G.	,,	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		280
Purna	Average	,,	265/70
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	255
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	260/70 Old.
Broach	Fine	M.G.	
,,		F.G.	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215
,,		H.G.	
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	285
Kalagin	,,	,,	215/20

STOCK EXCHANGE

STEADY UNDERTONE

Bombay, Jan. 28.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady for mill shares and prices at the close show small improvement with a steady undertone.

A large volume of business is reported in Tata Iron Ordinary shares. Rampant short covering was supplied by long liquidation and prices registered some improvement, but towards the close the tone was easy.

Imperial Bank shares are not in demand with many sellers.

We quote:—

B. Dyeing 913/12, Century 413/12, Fazulbhoy 868/12, Pearl 500, Crescent 170, Indore 342/8, Nagpur 512/8, Swadesh 511/4, New Great 306/4, Colaba 137/8, Simplex 145, Alcock 233/12, B. Burma 600. Tram ord 138/2.

Tata Hydro 1070, Tata Def. 187/8, Tata Ord. 64/4, Andhra Ord. 825, Tata Power 610.

Imperial Bank F.P. 1490, Partly paid 372/8, India Bank 76/12, Central 30/2, Eastern 84.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid Rs.	Last Quotations a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	76 12
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67 XD
Central	25	1-4	30
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1490
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372 8
Union	5	4	0 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10	..	19 8
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30
Indian Cement O.	350	..	120
Katni Cement O..	100	..	126 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	350
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70p.c.	107
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102
Gnzerat	100	5p.c.	93 1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	100
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	80
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	82 1-2
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	110
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	150
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	705
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250	..	195
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	237 8
Sicndia Steam	15	0	13 8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	138 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1070
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	990
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	610
Tata power P.	1,000	..	837 8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press	..	..	435
Akbari	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	840
New East India	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P.	460	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	263 12
Madras United	250	15	485
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850
Mathuradas	100	..	72 8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	92 8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132 8
Mysore	50	4	117 8
New City of Bombay	110	10	140
New Great Eastern	300	nil	306 4
Osmanshahi	7	..	60
Pearl	250	12	500
Phoenix	110	10	396 4
Premier	100	..	11
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	17
Sasoon Silk	500	..	587 8
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450 7900
Simplex	260	..	145
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 2
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	510
Swan	100	..	135 12
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2500
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	17
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	600
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	181 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	..	Sh. 8	0-4-0 6 15
Indoo Burma Petroleum	100	..	185
Jost Engineering	100	10	125
Mackenzie	100	30	335 XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640
Post Camming	1000	50	640
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 1/2 pe rcent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931.36 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs.103/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/5/6; 1945-55 Rs. 107/6.

Tata on deft	20		187	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	80	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	64	4
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	38	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	4 5	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25		21	14
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1125	
Vulcano	10	0/6/0	5	1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	397	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	913	12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	5	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	413	12
Central India O.	100	16	512	8
Central India P.	500	5p.c.	68	12
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land	100	..	137	8
~~Coorla~~	~~100~~	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250	..	200	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	25	40	80	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 2	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	210	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons C. O.		100		29
Emperor Edward	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	868	12
Finlays	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,00	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	10	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bleaching.	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1.000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	338	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindhia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	127	8
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad				3978
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	912 8	915	911 4	913 12
Century	408 12	415	408 12	413 12
Central India	512 8			512 8
Colaba Land				137 8
Crescent				170
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	867 8	872 8	867 8	868 12
Finlays				128 12
Globe				38 12
Gokak				117 8
Indian Bleaching				163 12
Indore Malwa				342 8
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee				127 8
Mathuradas				72 8
Meyer Sassoon				11
Mysore				117 8
New Great	306 4	306 4	303 12	305
Pearl	497 8	500	497 8	500
Pabany				210
Phoenix				397 8
Simplex				145
Swadeshi				510
Swan Mills				152 8
Tata Mills				115
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alcock	260	267 8	255	263 12
Bombay Steam				195
Bundi Cement				19 8
Central Indian Mining				30
Indian Cement				120
Katni Cement ord.				126 4
Shivrajpur				52
Tram Co. Ord.				138 2
Tata Hydro	1070	1072 8	1070	1070
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	64	65 4	64	64 4
Tata Iron & Steel Def	190	193	12 187	8
				187 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				77 5 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 5 6

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From our Financial Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 28.

The money market has been very steady during the week with call rate unchanged at 5 3/4 per cent, at which rate borrowers were plentiful. The influx of revenue to Government and consequent large deposits has slightly increased the cash balance of the Imperial Bank, but trade demand continues undiminished, while cotton and rice are moving in substantial quantities. Fixed deposit rate for two to four months is 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

Government securities opened quiet, but suffered a severe temporary set-back on reports of the serious conditions prevailing in China. They later improved and closed steady. 3 1/2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 77/3 but improved at the close to Rs. 77/8. 1945/55 Loan also declined to Rs. 107/4 but closed at Rs. 107/6. 5 per cent 1935 loan receded to Rs. 102/4 and 1933 to Rs.103/2. 5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds, kept steady at Rs. 106. 6 per cent 1927 and 1930 Bonds, changed hands at Rs. 100/14 and Rs. 105/12. 1931 at Rs. 107 and 1932 at Rs. 108/2 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113. 4 per cent New Loan 1960/70 after declining to Rs. 88/3 closed at Rs. 88/6.

The currency returns as of 22nd January, 1927, show a decrease of Rs. 5 lacs in note circulation, which now is Rs. 180.33 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 18.91 lacs to Rs. 94.53 crores, while gold bullion remained unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. Silver under coinage increased by Rs. 13.90 lacs to Rs. 8.34 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.34.

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week exchange was steady, with sellers at 1s 6-1/32d and buyers at 1s 6-1/16d, but later the market eased, chiefly for forward delivery, owing to the reduced number of export bills appearing both in Bombay and Calcutta. The disturbed conditions in China are having an adverse effect on the export of Indian cotton, both to Japan and China, and this exercises a depressing influence on exchange although the undertone is steady. It is reported that about 37,000 tons of wheat valued at about £400,000 has been contracted from Australia to India, for shipments January to March. These imports are probably due to small carry-over of stocks from last season and the lateness of this year's crop. In consequence of the above conditions the speculative element pushed up the local price t a level which temporarily made such sales of Australian wheat profitable. Since the above lot was sold, the local price has fallen off and it is believed that further imports are improbable. This supplies one of the reasons for the present easy tendency in sterling, particularly for forward deliveries. The enquiry for bullion T. T. has been on a limited scale. The following are the forward rates:—January/February 1s 5-31/32d; March 1s 5-15/16d; April 1s 5-29/32d; May 1s 5-7/8d; June to October 1s 5-27/32d; November 1s 5-7d; December 1s 5-29/32d and January 1s 5-15/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined slightly, opening at dollar 4.85-13/32 and closing at dollar 4.85-1/16. French and Belgain francs remained almost unchanged as compared to last week's quotation closing at 122.90 and 34.88 respectively. The Italian lira closed at 112.50.

GOLD.

The lack of activity in sterling exchange was reflected in the gold market by a steadier feeling during the week, particularly at the close. The offtake was good at about 15,000 tolas per day, but business was limited. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 2 1/2 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London declined from 84s 10 1/2d to 84s 10 1/2d but closed at 84s 11d. Sovereigns improved during the week from Rs. 13-7-6 to Rs. 13-8-0 but closed at 13-7-9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-6-6 for ready and 17th February settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 19th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £16,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £153,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 27,64,245 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £18,050 of gold bullion and £42,000 of sovereigns.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output fo November 1926, amounted to 51,090 ounces as compared with 50,132 ounces for October 1926, and 50,364 ounces for November 1925.

SILVER.

The silver market has been firm and excited during the week, the speculative activity of the Shanghai operators having exercised a dominating influence here. The rate for T T on London in Shanghai declined from 2s 7-3/8d to 2s 6-13/16d, but later improved and closed at 2s 7-15/16d. The Bombay market has been following this trend and there are no local developments which have affected prices, other than the nervous feeling of bear operators who have been covering their sales. While China banks have been buying in the local market, America has sold. The tone of the market at the present is decidedly uncertain and depends largely on development in China. The offtake, despite settlement remains unchanged at about 220 bars per day and stocks are estimated at about 3500 bars. The Bombay price for first settlement opened at Rs. 59-3, declined to Rs. 58-10 on Wednesday but improved and closed at Rs. 60-12 per 100 tolas. In London the spot price improved from 26-1/9d to 26-15/16d and forward from 25-15/16d to 26-11/16. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61-3 and Rs. 58-10 for ready and 24th January settlement, Rs. 60-12 and Rs. 58-10 for 21st February settlement and Rs. 60-4 and Rs. 59-12 for 23rd March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £210,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £621,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 3587 bars and Rs. 157,279 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £120,000.

YARN MARKET

27th January 1927.

The yarn market has ruled very steady in the beginning of the last week but in the latter part of the week the reports of the grave situation in China combined with the weakness in cotton position had some depressing effect on our mraket and at the close the tone has been slightly easy although prices have remained practically unchanged. Another event during the week has been the publication of the Ginning Report, which has been slightly bullish but has been followed by some weakness in America, as a result of which cotton has declined a few points further and all these factors have naturally prevented the improvement in demand, which was in evidence during the last fortnight. It is believed in business circles so long as the Chinese situation is not clear improvement in yarn market will be checked and if the situation becomes more grave the yarn market may decline to some extent but on the whole after this temporary set back, the market is likely to show improvement in the long run. The offtake has been satisfactory during the last fortnight and as the stocks are not heavy in the up-country markets and the mills have been very firm in their attitude and it is very likely that the position will remain steady on the whole. In the earlier part of the week business has been done to the extent of 5,000 bales of various spinnings from 6 1/2s. 12 1/2s. and further business has been checked on account of Chinese situation.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Some business has been done with Manchester Spinners as the rates quoted by then were much higher afterwards and this market was not prepared to pay higher prices, business in the latter part of the week has not been possible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The general tone for ready as well as for near deliveries has been slightly easy especially at the close on account of the weakness reported from Japan due to the Chinese situation and prices have declined to the extent of about 1/4 of an anna per lb. on the whole. Import Houses have been able to do small business as dealers were not prepared to buy on a decline. Sampin have declined a few points whereas Exchange has remained at about the same level.

INDIAN YARNS.

Inspite of some decline in Cotton, the mills have been adopting a firm attitude as the sales of cloth and yarn had been better during the last fortnight and some of them had been able to sell all their stocks and even some packages for forward deliveries. Naturally therefore they are required to be tight and do not show any willingness to reduce the rates and some of the strong holders have been demanding full rates with profits. At the close, however, the dealers were not inclined to give higher rates and business has been at a stand still. It seems however, that as soon as clouds of the Chinese situation are clear business will be resumed and dealers here as well as in the up-country markets will again show more interest as in the last few weeks.

PIECEGOODS

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

A slow but steady improvement in the piece goods retail market has continued throughout the week. There have been enquiries followed by purchases from Delhi, Cawnpore and Amritsar merchants and markets seem to gradually gaining confidence. In anticipation of a wholesale demand from Calcutta and Cawnpore markets, there has been some business in local mill manufactures between big dealers in Bombay. Mill uotations are firm at 12 annas 9 pies to 13 annas 3 pies for greys. The only mill sales reported this week, are 500 bales of calendered shirtings by the Globe Mills at 12 annas 3 pies per pound. The stocks with mills on December 31, 1926 are reported at 119,074 bales, of which 31,569 bales weresold and 85,505 unsold. The rumoured recommendations of the Cotton Tariff Board for an increase of duty by 4 per cent on cloth imports are considered by the Bazar dealers as inadequate protection for the Indian Cotton mills industry and possible objections from Manchester are discounted in view of the 12 1/2 per cent. benefit to imported piece goods from 1s. 6d. exchange.

Prices of English grey shirtings remain unchanged, but drills have reduced 2 annas per piece Mulls 44'' by 20 yards have remained firm due to small stocks and the good demand. Nainsooks 26'', 31'' and 36'' valued at Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-4 have firmed and dealers have a profit of 2 to 6 annas per piece. Tape bordered Nainsooks have advanced by 4 annas per piece. The sale is reported of 300 bales of Ralli's Fari cloth to a Multani merchant for Bombay and Karachi at Rs. 7-10 per piece. Sales due to defaulting indentors have had a somewhat depressing effect on certain sections of the market. There is a satisfactory offtake of Prints, Fancies and Dyed stuffs and Manchester quotations for some lines are below prevailing prices. No important fresh business is reported but orders for a few miscellaneous lots have been booked. Some representatives of up country buyers have orders for fresh supplies but until previous purchases have been paid for and cash is received, business has not been placed.

There is a moderate offtake of Japanese greys and fancies. Japan quotations oiwng to exchange and increased demand from other centres are higher and values in some lines have appreciated. Feether sales of 400 bales of C shirtings for Aden, and Port Sudan at Rs. 7 per piece are reported.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 10 0
" 10,0000	..45× "	
" No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 6 0
" No. 2800	37×	9 6 0
" No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7 8 0
" No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 6 0
" No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
" No. 17000	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 12 0
" No. 2750	..45 ..	
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15 10 0
" B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 10 0
" Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	
Lyon's Shunker	..39× "	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38..	13 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14 15 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15 0 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 2 0
" No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 6 0
" No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 4 0
" No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 13 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22 8 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5 0 0
" No. 69	..46×19	..5 8 0
" No. 600	..51×19	..7 12 0
" No. 6000	..56×19	..8 10 0
" No. 88	..58×20	..5 12 0
" No. 1270	..27×18	..
" No. 166	..39×20	..5 12 0
" No. 818	..39×20	..5 12 0
" No. 1440	..36×20	..3 12 0
" No. 1703	..52×20	12 14 0
" No. 224	..44×20	..5 8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 8 0
" No. 119	..37×18	..2 12 0
" No. 229	..42×18	..3 3 0
" No. 339	..47×18	..3 10 0
" 1K-4K38',43"48"53×18Aug.		
" No. 95..	..58×20	..5 9 0
" No. 66,999	..40×18	..4 9 0
" No. 86,999	..40×18	..5 2 0
" No. 775	..40×18	..4 12 0
" No. 875	..45×18	..4 4 0
" No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
" No. 615	..50×18	..4 8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 4 0
" No. 6181 .. "		..3 2 0
" No. 1850 .. "		..2 4 0
" No. 1900 .. "		..3 0 0
" No. 2600 .. "		..3 2 0
" No. 21021 .. "		..3 4 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..4 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	'28×18	..3 8 0
" No. 95950-97970		
" Saraswati	..36×18	..
" TipooW/WWW34×18		..4 6 0
" No. 50000 .. "		..4 10 0
" No. 33340/33360		..4 14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
" 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 0 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
" 5520 ..	..26×18	..2 14 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..2 12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged,

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
" 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. 12	6 0
" 5151 "	44×38 "	.. 9	12 0
" 4141 "	44×38 "	.. 9	0 0
" 5544 "	44×38 "	.. 9	0 0
" 44000 "	48×38 "	.. 9	2 0
" 3800 "	44×38 "	.. 13	14 0
" 39000 "	44×38 "	.. 12	8 0
" 9898 "	38×38 "	.. 10	7 0
" 4500 "	44×38 "	.. 13	0 0
" 6600 "	44×38 "	.. 8	14 0
" 9999 "	44×38 "	.. 13	0 0
" 7777 "	36×40 "	.. 13	8 0
" 7500 "	36×40 "	.. 11	12 0
" 3 A Globe	36×40 "	.. 14	12 0
" " 6000	"	.. 14	12 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	8 0
9" Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	8 0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 "	..12	8 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 "	.. 10	4 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

(From Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Throughout the week our market ruled quieter ith easier advices from all supplying countries and there being much pressure to sell by weak holders and Java parity being nearly to Bombay ruling prices and demand for ready sugar being fair prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 4d to 6d per cwt all round. The arrivals are heavy both from Europe and Java. A fair quantity of white Javas as done for February March shipment at 19-9 to 19-4 F.B. Harbour terms, hile New crops changed hands amongst dealers in very small lots for June shipment at 18s-10 to 18s-5 and July September at 18s to 17s 9 F.B.H. Dealers are more reserved at present and have practically stopped buying further Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with lower rates and very small business doing. Java reported a further decline with free sellers. London and America have reported quiet markets with free sellers.

The following are bazar rates and stocks:

TMO Rs. 17-13-0 19s. F.B. Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.

TMO January 19s 2d FB Harbour.

TMO Feb-March 19s. 6d FB Harbour.

TMO June 18s 6 FB Harbour stocks

TMO July Sept. 17s. 10 d. F B Harbour

Beet Jany.-March 19s 3d. FB Harbour. 115,000 bags.

Beet Jany-March 19s 3d FB Harbour stocks

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Hathimara 4th 56,000 bags Java sugar.

S.S. Hathinura with 56,000 bags Java sugar.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

In sympathy with weaker foreign advices, the principal feature of the week under review is a drop in prices both Ready and Forward throughout the week. The development of Chinese situation and conditions in foreign markets are anxiously engaging the attention of dealers in the local market. Spot prices have declined by sir annas whereas prices for old crop Java also register a drop of 7 to 8d. per cwt. Java New Crop prices were steadier at the outset but have subsequently eased by about 5 to 6d. So also Continental Beet sugar prices have dropped by 5 to 8d. per cwt in the last week-end levels. Purchase enquiries continue on a scattered scale There have been fresh arrivals of about 20,000 bags of Beet Sugar this week. Total stocks are estimated at 20,000 bags of Java and 80,000 bags of Beet Sugar. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/2 and 17/12 for Java Ready, Sh. 19/8 and 19 for Ship. Dec., sh. 19/10 and 19/3 for Jan-Feb-March (Java), sh. 18/3 and 17/10 for July-Aug-Sept. (Java), sh. 18/6 and 18 for Oct-Dec. (Java), sh. 19/1 and 18/8 for Dec. Cont. Beet, sh. 19/10 and 19/2 for Jan/March, sh. 18 and 18/9 for Belgian and German Crystal Sugar Dec Shipments.

The latest quotations as recorded are the following:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Shipment Dec. sh. 19 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 19/2½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 17/9½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh 17/1½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Nov-Dec. sh. 19/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar Jan. sh. 19/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Jamnagar Jan-March sh. 19/8 per cwt F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Mar. sh. 19/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

BELGIAN BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18 per cwt F.B.H.

GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18 per cwt F.B.H.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

PITAMBER AND CO.
BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

A parcel of 2000|4000 tons Welsh Coal was bought by a local dealer for Jan.| Feb. shipment. The rate has not transferred but is believed to be somewhere between 32 sh. & 33 sh. per ton 2|3 large & 1|3 small. This is the first business in Welsh Coal after the strike.

Dealers having large quantities of Natal and Bengal Coal on hand, they are naturally not anxious to do any fresh business yet.

s.s. Risaldar, s.s. Homefield and s.s. Sultania finished discharging during the week.

The s.s. Homayun has arrived with Bengal Coal and is now discharging, which is only steamer discharging at present.

The s.s. Ruysen Maru is expected to arrive early next month with Andrew Yule's Coal.

African Coal:—Two cargoes of St. Georges &|or Burn-Side are due to arrive —one in February and the other in March.

Also one cargo of Northern Navigation is to arrive next month.

QUOTATIONS.

QUALITY, C.I.E. EX-SCALES
DARUKHANA.

Welsh 34 sh.
Northern Navigation 30 sh Jan.|Feb.-Rs. 23 29 sh Feb.|Mar. Rs. 23.
Durban Navigation 29 sh Rs. 23.
Desargarh Rs. 18|8, Rs. 20.
Selected Grade Rs. 17|12, Rs. 19|4.
Jarriah Rs. 18|4.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, January 25.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co. Stock & Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi.)

The Market for the Railway shares has ruled quiet with limited business passing.

The Electric shares continue to find buyers with sellers reserved.

Sind Lights ..	100-0-0	150-0-0
Sind Lighterage ..	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	80-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	75-0-0
Electrics.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	95-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	97-0-0
Debentures.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-12-0
Flour Mills.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 26th January, 1927:—

Name.	Latest Prices.
1. Anglo Java (2/-) ..	0 7 3
2. Anglo Malay (1) ..	1 13 9
3. Bahlias (1) ..	2 8 9
4. Burma Rubber (1) ..	1 7 6
5. Chersonese (2/-) ..	0 3 6
6. Cicely (2/-) ..	0 8 3
7. East Java (1) ..	2 8 9
8. Java Investment (1) ..	2 7 6
9. Kuala Reman (5/-) ..	0 6 6
10. Kwaloe (2/-) ..	0 3 3
11. Merbau (2/-) ..	0 3 9
12. Mergui Crown (2/-) ..	0 7 3
13. Mooply Valley (1) ..	2 0 0
14. Pogoh (1) ..	2 15 0
15. Ram Malacca (2/-) ..	0 5 7½
16. Sialang (1) ..	3 2 6
17. Tandjong (1) ..	3 11 3
18. United Serdang (2/-) ..	0 7 6
19. United Temiang (2/) ..	0 4 0
20. United Patanis (1) ..	1 10 6
21. Devon Estates (1) ..	1 2 6
22. Highlands and Lowlands (1)	2 13 9
23. East Asiatic (2/-) ..	0 4 1
24. Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	3 5 0
25. Malavva Rubber Plantations (1) ..	3 8 9

Stock of rubber in London—53,662 tons, increase on week—1,178 tons.

Bata

GENT'S SHOES:—

	Rs. as.
Brown Hide ..	9-15
Brown Hide Crepe Sole ..	11-15
Willow Calf ..	11-15
Black Box Calf ..	10-15
White Canvas ..	4- 8

LADIES' SHOES:—

	Rs. as.
Patent Leather Beige, grey or Willow Calf ..	8 -15

(Also available in Cuban Heels.)

CHILDREN'S:—

	Size 7-10 .. Rs. as.	Size 11-1 Rs. as.
Patent	4-8	4-15
Brown Hide	3-8	3-15
Black Kid	3-8	3-15

Available from BATA STOCKISTS throughout India:—

BOMBAY ..	257, Hornby Rd. Post Box 106, Carnac Road, & Lohar Street.	MHOW ..	Simrol Road.
		AJMER ..	Madar Gate.
		AHMEDABAD	Three Gates
		BELGAUM ..	High Street.
BANGALORE ..	154, Commercial St.	MADRAS ..	Moor Market.
SURAT ..	Kanpith Bazar	SECUNDERABAD	Oxford Street.
POONA ..	East Street.	INDORE ..	Main Road.
CALCUTTA ..	New Market. Lindsay Street.	JUBBULPORE	Fast Street.
KARACHI ..	Elphinstone Street	LAHORE ..	Anarkali and Mall Road.
DELHI ..	Chandni Chowk.	RAWALPINDI	Dalhousie Road.
PESHAWAR ..	Arbad Road.		

Addresses of Stockists in other towns and trade terms from:—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

BOMBAY: 45, Esplanade Post Box 106 | CALCUTTA: 306c, Bow Bazar, Post Box 7834.

METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The market continues quiet but steady. The volume of the business is very narrow and dealers are buying hand to mouth for their immediate needs. The stocks are not heavy but arrivals are rather fairly large. There is very little change for any marked improvement in demand and prices in the near future. Prices are quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Brasss English 3/4 to 1¼	54 0 0
Brass English 1¼ to 2	54 4 0
Brass German ¾ to 2	53 12 0
Copper German 3/4 to 2	57 6 0
Copper French 3/4 to 2	57 4 0
Copper Bars English	53 0 0
Copper Bars Japanese	52 8 0
Lead Rangoon	23 8 0
Lead Country	22 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is a Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 21st inst.:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	9,11,66,000
Other Deposits	70,35,04,000
Sundries	46,99,000
Rupees.	90,56,19,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£939 30
Advances in London	£990,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 94,800
Percentage 20.49.	
Bank Rate 6 per cent.	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,29,53,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,74,68,000
Loans	16,04,50,000
Cash Credits	27,80,78,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,58,40,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35,09,000
Bullion	2,76,38,999
Dead Stock	2,76,38,00
Sundries	43,41,000
Balances with other Banks	15,10,000
	74,17,80,000
Cash	16,38,32,000
z Rupees	90,56,19,000

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Both Linseed and Wheat markets ruled steady to-day with a moderate enquiry.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 10 0
Wheat May	7 11 0

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 10 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 2 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	— — —
Castorseed Bold	9 14 0
Castorseed Small	11 0 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12 12 0
Groundnutseeds Madras	12 12 0
Cottonseed	4 4 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	— — —
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 10 0
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70/30	8 1 0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)
Bombay Jan. 28.

		measurt
Hull	February	18/- 19/- 20/- 21/-
	Mar./Apr.	17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
London	Jan./Feb.	17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Liverpool	Jan.Feb.	20/- 21/- 22/- 23/-
	Mar./Apr.	17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Marseilles	Jan./Apr.	17/- 81/- 19/- 20/-
Antwerp	January	20/- 21/- 22/- 23/-
Rotterdam	February	18/- 19/- 20/- 21/-
Hamburg	Mar.Apr.	17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Bremen		
Havre	Mar./Apr.	18/- 19/- 20/- 21/-
Dunkirk	February	18/- 19/- 20/- 21/-
	Mar./Apr.	17/- 18/- 19/- 20/-
Barcelona	Jan.Feb.	27/- 28/- 23/- 30/-
	Mar./Apr.	20/- 21/- 22/- 23/-
Genoa	Feb.Mar.	19/- 20/- 21/- 22/-
	Apr.June	18/- 19/- 20/- 21/-
Naples		
Leghorn		
Trieste	Feb.Mar.	19/- 19/- 21/- 22/-
Venice	Apr.June.	18/- 18/- 20/- 21/-
New York	Mar./Apr.	23/- 24/- 36/- 3/8-

• Port said Jan/Feb. 22/- 23/- 24/- 25/-

Remarks:—

The market is quiet but steady. There are signs of improvement visible in this market. Some 750/1000 tons were booked for February shipment for Antwerp, Hull and/or Dunkirk at 17/ sh. and 20/ sh. Small lots for other ports by different liners were booked for different positions.

A steamer is reported fixed for February at 25/ on D. W. basis for U. K. and/or Continental ports.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 27.

	This Week
Total Bullion	£151,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,700,000
Other Deposits	£102,800,000
Government Securities	£ 23,100,000
Other Securities	£ 72,500,000
Notes & Coin	£ 34,000,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£263,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities ...	29.22 p.c.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Senate, Special Convocation, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30.

Opening of N. D. Dharmaji's Industrial Home for Blind, 3rd Kambharwada Lane, Northbrook Street, Sir A. Marten to preside, 5 p.m.

Fourth Bombay City Cooperative Conference Damodher Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, 12 noon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s.s. "Lindsay" arrived in London on the afternoon of 26th instant.

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Sunday (the 30th inst.) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Damodar J. Master.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Nyanza" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st February.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 30th January.

KARNATAK SABHA.

The first annual general meeting of the Karnatak Sabha, Bombay, will be held at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Mantri House, French Bridge, opposite the Opera House at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday (the 30th instant) to consider the report "and elect office bearers for the current year."

SWAMI VIVEKANAND'S MESSAGE.

A public lecture will be delivered by His Holiness Swami Satyanandji of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, on "The Message of the Great Swami Vivekanand" to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound adjoining the Dalamiya Building West Matunga Road (B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio on Saturday the 29th instant from 9-30 to 11 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV Wavelength 387 Metres. Sub-station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wavelength 330 Metres.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:

Disease small-pox 6 attacks deaths nil. Total mortality exclusive of stillborn 82. Total mortality this day last year was 73.

ZIONIST DELEGATE TO INDIA.

Dr. Alexander Foldstein (London) the well-known Zionist leader who has arrived in Bombay from Palestine will deliver a lecture on "Reconstruction Work in Palestine" at the Keneseth Eliahoo Synagogue, Forbes Street, on Sunday (the 30th inst.) at 6 p.m. when Mr. A. J. Raymond, J.P. will preside. All those who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR CONGRATULATED.

A public meeting of the depressed classes was held at Clerk Road on the 23rd instant, under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Bole when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was congratulated for being nominated by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to represent the Depressed Classes. Speeches were made on the occasion referring to the high qualifications of Dr. Ambedkar and his services to the community.

G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Under the auspices of the F and G Ward D. C. Committees a public meeting will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 9 p.m. in the compound of the Dalmia Building Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, (near B.B. and C.I. Rly. station) on the Chinese situation when Messrs. Horniman, Gunwalla, Bharoocha, Purshottamdas Tricumdas and others will address the meeting.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujerati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Monday, the 31st January 1927, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "My tour experiences of China, Japan and Colombo". The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the Lantern pictures of Gardens, Temples, Institutions, Social Life etc. All are cordially invited to attend.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Servis League, Bombay) a meeting of the Students' of the different classes of the Mandal, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Damoder Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poibawadi, Parel for making collections for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

Mrs. Shaffi Tayabji, J.P. member of the Schools Committee, has kindly consented to preside.

MR. SYED MUNAWAR CONGRATULATED

A thickly crowded meeting of the Muslim Labourers was held at Mahamadan Street, at 8 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd. to congratulate Mr. Syed Munawar B.A., on his well-deserved nomination to the Bombay Council. After receiving Mr. Syed Munawar in a shower of garlands, and with cheers of congratulations a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, should be heartily thanked for the kind consideration he had on behalf of the Muslim Labourers to nominate a Mahomedan and that too Mr. Syed Munawar whom they proposed to be the choicest and the best.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE.

The washermen of Bombay stopped work for a day on Thursday, as a protest against the numerous grievances under which the men were suffering such as theft of clothes, want of proper lighting arrangements, unsatisfactory roads, dust and katchra nuisance, want of sufficient space etc. They held a mass meeting in the afternoon when Mr. Jhabwala presided. He blamed the Municipal and Police authorities for such hardships caused to a very honest class of Bombay's workers. He protested against the regarlessnths of the authorities concerned and remarked that if the grievances were not redressed within a reasonable period of time the men would strike work. Mr. Jhabwala then formed the men's union of which a large number became members on the spot and paid their subscriptions. The men's representatives will proceed further under the guidance of Mr. Jhabwala.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN STEAMER.

BOX DROPS DOWN AND KILLS MAN

Shah Mahomed Sheik Tikulla, a Mahomedan labourer who was employed in hatch No. 4 of the B. I. steamer "Rajula" in the Alexandra Dock met with a fatal accident on Thursday morning. At an inquest held on the body this morning it was found that the deceased along with some other labourers was engaged in unloading cargo. A sling of six boxes of hardware was being hoisted when it accidently dashed against the edge of the hatch hole with the result that one of the boxes slipped out and fell on the deceased who was in the hatch. The head of the deceased was smashed in consequence and his ribs and the right leg were broken. He succumbed to the injuries on the spot. Before the order was given to hoist up the sling the hatch foreman had shouted out to the labourers in the hatch to get out of the way of the load.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by falling down accidentally of a wooden box containing hardware from a sling on the s.s. "Rajula."

NOT HEEDING "KEEP TO LEFT."

SERIOUS MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT

In the early hours of Friday morning a serious motor-car accident occurred at Hornby Vellard, resulting in the car being badly damaged.

A Fiat car instead of keeping to the left along the railing, it is alleged to have kept on the right side of the road and to have completely uprooted a cocanut tree. It next dashed against a municipal lamp post and brought it down. The car has been badly damaged. Nobody was injured. The police are making further enquiries.

FATAL BURNS TO GIRL.

A tragic story was unfolded in the Coroner's Court on Wednesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Dhanwantibai, a Hindu girl, aged two years. It appeared from evidence that Dhanwantibai resided with her parents at Sindhi Galli. On Tuesday morning she was playing in her room where a pot of boiling water was kept on a stove. Dhanwantibai, as is usual with children, wanted to see what was on the choola, and touched the pot with a jerk which unfortunately fell on her scalding her extensively. She was removed to the Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries soon after admission. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL AFFAIRE

The strike in the Emperor Edward Mill, situated at Reay Road, Magazon is fizzling out. 200 of the workers had resumed duty on Thursday while 160 more joined work on Friday and the mill worked as usual with, of course, reduced strength. The mill authorities expect that all the workers will rejoin thier duties before long.

EUROPEAN FOREMAN ACQUITTED

In the case against Richard Arthur Brooke, a European foreman of the G.I.P. Railway Workshop at Parel who was charged before Mr. Justice Mirza and a Common Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, with causing grievous hurt to a coolie, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" by 6 to 3. His Lordship therefore acquitted and discharged the accused.

The jury consisted of 6 Europeans and 3 Indians, in accordance with the accused's claim for a majority of his countrymen, under the Procedure Code.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

PARSIS' SYMPATHY

The following Resolution has been sent to Prof. Indra passed by the Council of the Parsi Central Association at its meeting held on the 24th instant:—

"The Council of the Parsi Central Association puts on record its sense of grief at the sad and untimely death of Swami Shraddhanand, the great Hindu Reformer and national servant, brought about under tragic circumstances, thus cutting off a life of public usefulness to a large bulk of the Indian masses among whom the late Swamiji conducted a healthy social, educational and moral reform."

Mr. Gandhi, in the course of his tour in Maharashtra, is expected to visit Amraoti on the 5th February. Preparations are being made to accord him a cordial reception. Funds are being collected to present him a purse. The Municipal Committee, at its meeting held on the 25th January, decided to present an address to Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

PURCHASE OF MADHAVJI MILL SHARE.

A CLAIM FOR RS. 4,34,000.

ALLAHABAD BANK WITHDRAWS SUIT.

COUNTER-CLAIM OF DEFENDANTS DECREED

At the High Court Mr. Justice Talyarkhan on the Original Side disposed of the suit filed by the Allahabad Bank Ltd. to recover Rs. 4,34,000 from Cawasji Pallonji Mistri, a firm of share-brokers, in respect of 1200 shares of the Madhavji Mills alleged to have been sold to them by the Bank.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Kania, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Balyley and Co. appeared for the plaintiff Bank.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Messrs. V. F. Taraporewalla and B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. Solicitors, appeared for C. P. Mistry, the first defendant, while the Advocate-General with Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla represented P. P. Mistry, the second defendant.

It was claimed by the plaintiff Bank that on 30th April 1925, a contract was entered into between them and the defendants, whereby the latter purchased 1200 shares of the Madhavji Mills for June delivery at Rs. 370 per share. Towards the end of May, however, the defendants finding that they would be unable to pay for the shares on the due date approached the plaintiff Bank for further facilities, and an arrangement was arrived at whereby the Bank agreed to advance to the defendants Rs. 4 lakhs by way of overdraft in current account against the shares which, it was agreed, should remain deposited with the Bank together with a clear margin of 40 p.c. over their market value. The defendants thereafter repudiated the contract and the subsequent agreement, and refused to take delivery of the shares on the due date. The plaintiff Bank therefore prayed for a decree for Rs. 4,34,000 on account of the price of the shares after credit given for the amount of Rs. 10,000 which the Bank had received from the defendants as a deposit for the 40 per cent margin.

The claim was contested by both the defendants. The first defendant who is the sole proprietor of the firm contended that he was no party to the contract which was really between the Bank and their brokers. Messrs. Vasanji and Damodar. He had never accepted any liability towards the Bank under the alleged contract, and submitted that he had never authorised the brokers to act on his behalf in the transaction. The arrangement regarding the overdraft had nothing whatever to do with the alleged purchase of shares. He believed that the Bank was putting forward the alleged contract agginst him because the brokers and other parties who had pledged the shares with the Bank were unable to pay the debt secured thereby. On these grounds the defendant denied any liability and counter-claimed for Rs. 5000 which, he stated, he had paid to the Bank to open a current account.

The second defendant stated that he was not a partner in the firm.

On the 17th instant an application was made before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taleyarkhan on behalf of the plaintiff Bank for the issue of a commission to examine Vassanji Mulji at Porebunder on the ground that he was a very material witness for the plaintiff Bank. The application was not granted as the grounds in support thereof were considered to be neither sufficient nor satisfactory, but the plaintiff Bank was given liberty to renew the application when the suit reached a hearing.

The suit came on for hearing on Monday. After the issues were raised Mr. Coltman opened his case and renewed his application for issue of a commission to examine Vassanji. The application was not granted but he was given liberty to apply later on if it became necessary or justifiable after evidence available in Bombay had been led on behalf of the plaintiff Bank. Mr. T. L. Foreman the Agent of the plaintiff Bank then went into the box to prove the plaintiff's case. He was examined in chief on Monday. On Tuesday the 25th instant Mr. Foreman was cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Desai on behalf of the defendants. When the Court rose for the day the cross-examination was not concluded. On Wednesday, the 26th instant when the suit case was called on, Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff Bank stated to the Court that they did not wish to proceed with the suit and applied to withdraw the same paying the defendants' costs. The suit was thereupon dismissed with costs, two sets of costs being allowed to the defendant firm and P. P. Mistry the alleged partner, and the counter-claim of the defendant and of P. P. Mistry for Rs 5,000 each was decreed.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PARSI PRIEST.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on Friday morning in the case in which Bai Jerbanoo Fredoon Murzban of Bombay had got a notice issued against Dastur Peshotan Mirza, a Parsi priest at Udwada. The priest was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of sandalwood worth Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 in cash which the complainant had sent to him for a Machi to be offered in the fire temple at Udwada at Havan Geb on a certain day in May 1926. The complainant had alleged that at the time fixed for her Machi, Mr. Vesuna's Machi was offered.

The priest said that at the special request of Mr. Vesuna's agent his Machi was offered in the Havan Geb and the complainant's Machi was offered in the Avisthrum Geb. The Machi book exhibited in the Court showed the changes made as regards the two Machis.

The Magistrate discharged the notice issued against the respondent and remarked that although the complainant was not consulted regarding the change in the Geb, she was not justified in rushing to a Criminal Court. And the Court in Bombay had no jurisdiction to try people for the offences alleged to have been committed at Udwada. The Magistrate was of opinion that no Court could take cognisance of any loss of spiritual or religious merit, which the complainant might have received in the present case.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while Mr. Saher represented the respondent.

FURTHER ARREST IN COLABA MURDER CASE

In connection with the alleged murder of Thayarmabai Paul, a Madrasi woman at Colaba on Monday last, Jethbai Jeeva, mother of Jafferali Jeeva one of the four persons already arrested, was arrested by the police and was remanded to police custody till February 8 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala the acting Third Presidency Magistrate. It is alleged she was present when the quarrel between the deceased and the accused took place.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

HINDU WIDOW ACQUITTED

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza and a Special Jury, Sitabai, a Hindu widow aged 30, was put up on the charge of causing the murder of her new-born child.

Mr. D'sa appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. E. Watcha.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on 19th October last, a sweeper found the dead body of a newly-born child in the pah of a closet in the Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway. The police who were informed about it ascertained that on the morning of that day, the woman had gone to the closet with a bundle, and after she came out, the dead body was found there. Medical examination also disclosed that she was delivered the same day.

The jury having found her not guilty, His Worship acquitted her.

ROMANCE LEADS TO CRIMINAL CHARGE.

A PARSEE IN TROUBLE

The proverb "love laughs at locksmiths" received pointed illustration in a case which is being tried before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Khan Saheb Kurtay and Mr. Dimtikar at the Mazagaon Police Court when a young Parsee named D. Sorabjee, the owner of a Washing Company, was charged for the offence of wilful trespass under the police act. The young man, appears to have become infatuated with the beauty of a young Parsee lady, the daughter of Mrs. Patel, residing at Grant Road, Billimoria Buildings. On the 12th December last at about 9 p.m. the young man was, it is alleged, found loitering in front of the bathroom of the complainant, thus trespassing on the premises of the latter, and causing an alarm to be raised. In the course of the magisterial inquiry, it transpired that the accused had been led there by a strong fancy for the girl. Their Worships suggested that it was not desirable in the interests of the parties, who were respectable, that dirty linen of any sort should be washed in public and that a compromise between the parties was the best way out of the situation.

Mr. Navalkar, pleader on behalf of the complainant, explained that at the last hearing of the case, the accused had made an allegation to the effect that he was secretly betrothed to the girl and the accused should unconditionally withdraw the allegation which had no foundation in fact.

Mr Kanga, appearing on behalf of the accused, maintained that his client's intentions were honourable towards the lady. Their Worships felt that the case ought to be traversed for a short time to enable the parties to come to a settlement honourable to themselves. The matter was accordingly adjourned.

LABOUR NOMINATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the nominations for Labour for the Bombay Council are not, everyone is surprised at the arbitrary manner in which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who is solely entitled to make the nominations, has used or rather say misused his prerogative, by rejecting in toto the recommendations made by the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress for nominating Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala, V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-law and R. R. Bakhale and appointing instead three other persons who were not selected by the Committee. The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee is an authoritative body having the right to speak and make suggestions on behalf of Labour in the Presidency. All the unions of Bombay are affiliated to it. The representatives of all the Bombay Unions in the Committee including Messrs. Bole and Syed Munawar who have been nominated were present at the meeting when the names were selected by the Committee or nomination to the Bombay Council. The whole proceedings were by ballot. It was stated in the press that I canvassed for Mr. Dalvi. That statement is not correct. Shortly before the meeting I exchanged views with the members of my Unions regarding the selection of the candidates, but I had no conversation whatsoever with any member who was not connected with my Unions. I had every right to discuss the matters and exchange views before the meeting with members of my Unions. That cannot be termed canvassing. During the meeting at which I presided, everything was done in a fair and an impartial manner and nobody can have any grievance on any score. Neither Mr. Bole, Mr. Syed Munawar nor anybody made any complaint regarding the proceedings which were conducted by ballot. Messrs. Jhabwala, Bakhale and Dalvi were duly elected. Mr. Jhabwala and Bakhale secured 29 votes each and Mr. Dalvi 16 votes; Syed Munawar, Mr. Bole and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas secured 11, 6 and 4 votes respectively. In face of these facts it is not easy to understand on what principles the nominations were made and why the recommendations of the Provincial Committee were set aside by Sir Leslie Wilson. If there was any doubt on any point, His Excellency could have availed of the offer made by the Provincial Committee to received a deputation to discuss the matters. The said offer was unceremoniously rejected by His Excellency. The Statute has given a right to His Excellency to nominate members for Labour, but that right has to be exercised fairly and impartially. Those are real representatives of Labour whom Labour recommends and not those whom His Excellency chooses to nominate. His Excellency has got to consult the wishes of Labour and give effect to those wishes and recommendations and not make arbitrary nominations.

As regards the persons selected for nomination by the Provincial Committee nobody can challenge their right or fitness to represent Labour in the Council. Mr. Jhabwala has been fighting for Labour for nearly 10 years. He is regarded by Labour as their friend and advocate. Similarly Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law has been advocating the cause of labour since 1918. In the same way Mr. Bakhale took active part in the last mill strike and has been doing active work as General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Workers. May I ask Sir Leslie Wilson the Ex-Chief Whip of the Conservative party why he rejected the recommendations of the Provincial committee in toto, and on what principles he nominated others? I ask these questions, not because I bear any ill-will or grudge against the Messrs. Bole, Joshi and Syed Munawar, but because a question of principle is involved. Labour has a right to say that its recommendations shall be respected. It is upto Messrs. Bole, Joshi and Syed Munawar to uphold the dignity of the Provincial Committee and resign. If they are true to Labour and if they believe in working class solidarity and if they do not wish to stultify the decisions of the Provincial Committee, their clear duty is to resign. Will Messrs. Bole, Joshi and Syed Munawar have the courage and independence to resign.

Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

PATHAN RUNS OFF WITH BANK MONEY

Mr. W. A. Nerurkar, Cashier in the Shilotri Bank situated at Mumbadevi, handed over Rs. 2,505 in Government currency notes to a Pathan watchman, Mir Abbas Gul Abbas with instructions to go to the branch office of the Central Bank of India at Mandvi and deposit the same there on Thursday afternoon. The cashier waited for some time and as Mir did not return with a receipt, reported the matter to the police.

The police subsequently traced Mir near Messrs. Phipson and Company. He was brought down to the Princess Street Police Station and on being examined stated that the cashier had not paid him any money as he was only a watchman.

BURIED UNDER STONES.

In the course of his enquiries, Inspector Wagle got another Pathan, through whose efforts Mir made a statement pointing out a place at Colaba, where he had buried the money under some stones. The whole of the amount except Rs. 121 in cash was recovered and taken charge of by the police. Further investigations are in progress.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE,

OUTLOOK IN INDIA BRIGHTER.

MORE BUSINESS BEING DONE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In his references to cotton trade made by Captain Dewhurst presiding over a meeting of Williams Deacons Bank Limited at Manchester to-day, he expressed the opinion that the Cotton Yarn Association deserved trial by trade. The outlook of trade in India was distinctly brighter than it had been for some time. Considerably more business had been placed in the past few months and with the present range of values ruling in Britain improving, demand might be anticipated. It was surprising, he added, in the present circumstances to find China's consumption of cotton piece-goods remaining so constant, although the disquieting feature was in the proportion to British and Japanese imports which had largely been reversed in comparison with the pre-war period.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	January 28.
Previous Closing Rate	13.39
To-day's Opening Rate	13.43
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	13.60
Difference	+.21

LIVERPOOL.

	January 28.
Previous Closing Rate	7.16
To-day's Opening Rate	7.17
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.24
Difference	+.08
Sewri Closing	259-0-0
Khandi Closing	259-0-0

CHASMAWALA AGAIN.

CHARGED WITH STEALING ORNAMENTS

(From our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 28.

Mr. Shannon, I.C.S. the Sessions, Judge of Thana being confined to bed with a severe attack of rheumatism the Chasmawalla gang case had to be adjourned on the 21st January and it was taken up only to-day after break of a week. The first witness examined was Shridhar Narayan Pendhurkar of Poona who deals in gold and silver ornaments and has got his shop opposite the Jogeshwari temple. On the 11th Dec. 1925 he closed his shop at 8 p.m. and went to take his food. On returning within half an hour he saw one man jumping out of his shop on to the road with a bag in his hand. He immediately raised an alarm and the thief was caught red-handed by his neighbours Pare and Modak. He said the accused 2 Mahamad Shaffi looked like the thief who ran away from his shop with the bag containing gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 3,000. Two witnesses Pore and Modak corroborated the complainant. The examination in chief of one Babu Maruti had to be dropped because he could not answer any question definitely and said he knew nothing about the theft. In the next case the complainant Ayub Khan deposed that he is a servant in an opium shop situated in Bhawani Peth, Poona owned by Mahabir Motilal. On the 6th December 1925 he closed his shop at night and went home. When he returned to the shop next morning he found the lock broken and iron bars removed and opium weighing one seer and 46 tolas stolen. The opium stolen was worth about Rs. 190.

CORPORATION FINANCES.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OPTIMISM

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday when the debate on budget estimates in 1927-28 was resumed.

Several Members suggested drastic retrenchment of the workshop and other Municipal departments. The Municipal Commissioner in winding up the debate pointed a rosy picture of the Municipal assets and said that there was no ground for pessimism.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON Jan. 28.

New York.—China has apparently provided a subject on which the Americans at length agree after bitter controversies over the League of Nations, World Court, Debts Settlements, Mexico and Nicaragua. Public opinion here clearly sympathises with the administration's desire to abandon Extra territorial rights in China as soon as possible, and restore to China complete Tariff autonomy.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Hesketth Pearson who was tried on a charge of unlawfully obtaining from publishers, John Lane, a cheque for £225 by means of false pretences with an intent to defraud was acquitted to-day.—Reuter's Special.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A. LB.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

MEANS

BEST STAFF
BEST TRAINING
BEST RESULTS.

Ask any Commerce Student before joining.

The Session for Accounting, Banking and Secretarial Courses has just commenced . : : :

Write for Prospectus or call at Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay. : : : :

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - - - - - No. 22560)

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY JANUARY 29, 1927.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AT WORK.

For cool calculating humbug the message issued by the British Official Wireless that "authoritative circles in London" welcome the American declaration of policy in regard to China will be hard to beat. Secretary Kellogg in his statement of the policy of the American Government relating to China makes no mention of the British memorandum at all, emphasizes the fact that there are no American concessions in the country and declares his Government's readiness to negotiate with China for enforcing the Washington surtaxes and revising the treaties with the idea of completely restoring Chinese tariff autonomy. The American Press compares his statement with the British announcement of policy and considers that Secretary Kellog is urging "a Free China." And yet from Rugby is flashed over the world the news that "authoritative circles in London," in other words, teh British Government consider the American declaration as "the best kind of co-operation."

If the British Government sincerely believe it to be so, why do they not then adopt the American policy themselves? Why is it that their action in rattling the sabre has alienated France and Japan so much that they are unwilling to act in concert with Great Britain in its policy at Shanghai while America declares that she is ready to ratify new treaties with China, acting independently of other Powers? This isolation of Great Britain is in itself a severe condemnation of her bellicose and bullying attitude in China and the latest manoeuvres of British policy in regard to the Canton Government indicate that the Baldwin Government have become well aware of it. But Mr. Chen knows by bitter experience that Britain may talk of peace while she really wants to gain time for preparation for war, and he is taking no chances.

Britain tries the dodge of playing the Peking Government against the Southern one and the fact that Chang Tso-lin may succeed in becoming President of the Peking Government may help Britain in using him against the increase of Soviet influence amongst the Nationalists in North China. We must be prepared now to hear daily how great is the Soviet danger to China and how Britain, even if alone and unbefriended, is anxious for the good of humanity to save China from Bolshevism! But supposing Chang Tso-lin refuses to function any more as Britain's tool realising that his ultimate security of power and influence depends not on British support but on the broad backing of Chinese Nationalism in North as well as in South, supposing, for example, that he is forced to realise the necessity of coming round to the view that an understanding with the Southern Government is not only desirable but that it is practicable with the help of Japanese diplomacy, then indeed Britain's game in China will be up and we shall see the British Government quickly falling into line with the views of France and Japan and concentrating more on really peaceful negotiations than on the filibustering method of browbeating Canton by a show of armed force and attempting to convince Chang Tso-lin that British help may save him from Soviet attack. It is quite true, as an Italian journal says, that Britain and Russia are really gauging their military strength in Manchuria but if Chang Tso-lin becomes amenable to Japanese inspiration and refuses to play into British hands further and assures the Soviet that he has revised his ideas of autocratic Government it is most unlikely that the Soviet Government will persist in seeking an armed quarrel with him. The best thing for British policy will be to do what the British Radicals are impressing upon the Baldwin Government to do viz., to make a really constructive effort to come to terms with both Canton and Peking. Meanwhile, the duty of India is clear. And it is to do all she can to prevent the use of Indian men, money and material for the suppression of Chinese Nationalism. Not merely respect for Chinese freedom but also her own honour demands that she must bestir herself and take all proper measures to avert the ever-lasting infamy of becoming a hated instrument of British imperialism which is bent upon preventing the Chinese from coming into their own.

LORD WINTERTON IN BARODA.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, Earl Winterton, arrives to-day at Baroda as the guest of the Maharaja Gaikwad. We have no doubt that he will attempt to study the various problems affecting the Indian States that will be submitted for solution before the Royal Commission of 1929. There are approximately two hundred States in Gujarat and Kathiawad and the future development of this part of the Bombay Presidency is intimately bound up with the development in the Indian States. This is true just as much of the social and economic problems as of the constitutional or political development. We may point out to Lord Winterton that the race for developing harbours by the Durbars of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Porbunder and Morvi will create an economic situation in which the Government of Bombay will not remain a silent spectator, nor will the Princes easily give up their rights. We quote this instance just to show that the Indian States are becoming a huge and difficult problem. These States can no longer be treated as separate entities but they have to fit themselves into the Great Scheme that will be evolved as the future Government in India.

Without going into details we propose to mention the fundamental problems that have cropped up and are crying for solution. The education of the Princes deserves first attention and it is a problem which cannot be solved satisfactorily by the Chamber of Princes. It is a question of All-India importance because it affects the future interests of seventy million people. The second question refers to the relations between the Princes and their subjects. A democratic India is unsafe when it is interspersed with autocratic misrule in Indian States. The people of these States must be secured such freedom of person, speech, press and assembly as is available in British India, and the Nimuchana affair must be made as impossible as the Jallianwalla Bagh. The Princes must not be allowed to neglect their duties as they do at present by leaving their States for a long time, and their annual allowances must be fixed by legislation so as to prevent their using the State Exchequer for personal use. The employment of the younger members of the Princely houses also calls for solution, and the Bhayats and Girasias have to be protected against injustice. The interests of the wives, daughters, daughters-in-law have got to be safeguarded, but this should be done by the nation and not by that secret body of men called the Political Agents. We are anxious that the self-respect and the prestige of the Princes should increase rather than decrease. If there is some talk about wiping off the Indian States it is because they are cruelly misruled. We look upon the Rajahs and Nawabs as comrades and we wish that they should serve the mother country as loyally and fervently as any other sons of the soil.

FOILED AND FURIOUS.

As the Nationalist members of the Assembly have thoroughly foiled the insidious attempt of Sir Charles Innes to get them to sign a blank cheque for Imperial Preference, our Anglo-Indian friends have naturally roused themselves to a high pitch of fury against them. So the "Times of India" has no hesitation in condemning the Congress and the Nationalist Parties in the Assembly for refusing to be beguiled by the lucid arguments and the polished phrases of the Commerce Member into a servile submission to his seductive plan. But unfortunately for our Bori Bunder contemporary it has gone so mad over the thorough exposure of the Britishers' surreptitious plans for reviving their steel industry that it has mistaken blind abuses for cogent arguments and has fallen a prey to the very ignorance of elementary knowledge on the question, which it rashly attributes to the honoured leaders of the country. In this sad plight it could only take shelter under the supposed authority of the Tariff Board, and taking its recommendations as the last word on the subject, it has hastened to contemplate the possibility of the Select Committee's failure to tackle the problem and of the certification of the Bill by His Excellency the Viceroy. And the paper that permits itself to indulge in such orgies of hysterics has the temerity to sermonise the leaders of the Assembly on "the onerous obligations of complete responsible self-government" and to castigate them for their supposed "political childishness"!

The fact of the matter is that all members who have the true interests of our Steel Industry as well as of the general mass of consumers at heart have fallen foul of the Government plan of inadequate protection and suicidal preference. So far as the interests of the Tata Company are concerned the local Share Bazaar has already given its verdict by creating a slump in the prices of its shares. And what is the use of disguising the patent fact that Tata Steel cannot be protected by putting a premium on British Steel which is its real competitor and it can only result in filling the pockets of British Steel magnates who may easily dump their wares as well as Continental goods under the new regime. The large majority of private consumers also stand to suffer as they will be practically compelled to buy British instead of the cheaper Continental steel to which they have been progressively taking during the past few years. Mr. G. B. Trivedi who is at once a publicist and a steel merchant of twenty years' standing has proved this to the hilt in his letter which we published the other day. And against all these weighty arguments based on the soundest commonsense and experience, the "Times of India" has nothing to offer except cheap bluster and wild threats. We shall not follow its unworthy example by condemning the efforts of the Select Committee and the Assembly in advance for finding an agreed plan for benefitting our steel industry as well as our people. We would rather prefer to wait and see.

THE REAL OJECT.

A writer in the "Fighting Forces" in its current issue obligingly takes his readers into confidence in regard to the "military share in the Bombay Reclamation scheme". He is careful to preface his observations with the remark that the "position of the scheme relating to the Cantonment of Colaba has a very great interest for all who know Bombay apart from the general question of the wisdom or otherwise of the methods of execution of Lord Lloyd's great scheme of land development". The interest "of all who know Bombay" is great because the city must be "protected." Great is the responsibility of the protectors because behind Bombay's "front of palaces lies a vast seething population intensely sensitive to that Hindu-Muslim enmity" which the writer says "so mars the prospect in India at the moment". He has discovered that "from time immemorial bitter communal riots have been the yearly fear and often the happening in the City."

This is a gruesome picture of Hindus and Muslims in Bombay in "yearly fear" of riots and the readers of the "Fighting Forces" will breath a sigh of relief when the writer proceeds to tell them that "military precautions", therefore, "can never relax" and also "that troops are constantly moved to their alarm stations against internal communal rioting." But these preservers of peace must be well housed. No longer could the authorities tolerate the "deplorable scandal" of officers residing "in damp and mosquito-infected bungalows, with practically no gardens or compounds". So the Army authorities with a generosity which must have surprised the local Government "were prepared to surrender all the valuable sites in the Marine Lines" in exchange for an adequate area of about 200 acres at Colaba Point. This area was to be reclaimed for them at public expense and it has now been reclaimed and the military Cantonment will be established there with "the General's house, and quarters for all the military officers and institutions at present in Bombay City". So we know what the real object of the stupendous waste of crores of public money was. But let not the tax-payer imagine that the military authorities did not offer their financial help. "The proceeds of the sale of the surrendered sites in the City were to pay for all reconstruction and move". It is, indeed, a pretty picture of financial generosity!

HE GOLD BULLION STANDARD

STABILITY OF EXCHANGE OR PRICES?

(BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI.)

II.

Assuming that stability by itself is best, why should we not have stability which is accepted by other civilised countries? One is not prepared to accept the proposition that all other considerations should be subordinated to stability of exchange. Stability of exchange is only a convenience to those who are engaged in foreign trade. Does Indian currency exist solely for the convenience of those who are engaged in foreign trade? Our internal trade is at least fifteen times as large as our external trade. What about the claims of our internal trade and commerce? Does Sir Basil seriously maintain that securing stability of exchange will automatically provide all the requirements of a sound monetary system? In his recent speeches Sir Basil attaches too much importance to stability of exchange. Only a few months ago he stated that what we wanted was stability of internal level of prices and that by securing it we could easily secure stability of exchange. Now either objective by itself—stability of exchange or stability of prices—is defective. We want a system which can secure for us both these objects. It should be emphasized that both these objects are not incompatible. It seems that Sir Basil does not mind the fluctuations in the price level so long he can maintain stability of exchange. He unequivocally says: "It does not follow that stability of prices is to be preferred to stability of exchange when times are normal." It is interesting to note that when Sir Basil was working to attain a high exchange rate—pushing it from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.—and when there was a necessity to add to the volume of circulating money owing to favourable balances of trade, he trotted out the argument of maintaining the stability of internal level of prices to defend his policy of starving the currency needs of the country, a policy which was acted upon with the sole object of pushing up the exchange rate, whilst now with a view to defend the maintenance of the 1s. 6d. exchange rate which has involved a deflation of 30 crores within 8 months, he takes his stand on the argument of maintaining stability of exchange no matter even if it involves a fall in the level of prices. Human ingenuity has indeed no limits!

GOLD STANDARD—THE REMEDY.

It should be clearly noted that the antithesis between stability of exchange and stability of prices exists when there is no effective gold standard. The relative advantage or preference of one to the other arises only if there is no gold standard. It is true that under a gold exchange standard and even under a gold bullion standard as Sir Basil rightly asserts in normal times it is stability of exchange which is preferred to stability of prices. We preferred stability of exchange before 1914, and this is exactly what the Government is doing at present. In maintaining 1s. 6d. the Government has contracted nearly 30 crores of rupees within 8 months. Can Sir Basil maintain that this contraction is normal and that it is necessitated by the volume of business, etc? It is estimated that in a bad year with an adverse balance India can stand a deflation of 20 crores without any serious consequences. But this year is not a bad year and there is no adverse balance, on the contrary there is a favourable balance. One can understand deflation to the extent of 5 or 10 crores on the ground of easiness in the money market and redundancy of currency, but in the mofussil money is tight and there is no redundancy of currency. The effects of this direct deflation are very serious because this policy has resulted in an all-round contraction of credit and a serious fall in the velocity of circulation. The policy of maintaining 1s. 6d. which has necessitated the deflation of 30 crores irrespective of all other considerations has resulted in a fall in the general level of prices. If the objective of the Government—attainment and maintenance of an artificial, arbitrary and pre-determined exchange rate—is right (nobody with some knowledge of monetary problems can maintain this objective to be right) its action is right. If stability of exchange is the be-all and end-all of a sound currency system (this can be accepted only by those who are interested in our foreign trade only) one has nothing to say in the matter, and the Government may justify its action in contracting the volume of money to maintain the exchange rate even if it involves a fall in the general level of prices, depression, unemployment and dissipation of our gold reserves.

SIR BASIL'S OBSESSION.

But is the objective correct? Was the country suffering from an abnormal uncertainty in the exchange rate? Even if there was uncertainty it affected only those who were engaged in foreign trade and they knew how to cover up their transactions. Was the sacrifice—depression, unemployment, dissipation of gold reserves—worth to secure the artificial stability of exchange? A glance at the index numbers of various countries shows that the general level of prices in India is inter alia affected by the contraction of currency necessitated by an attempt to maintain 1s. 6d. Should a country deliberately depress its general level of prices in order to maintain a definite artificial exchange rate? Sir Basil is eloquent on the advantages of this policy, but he ignores its disadvantages. It should be noted that both the Commission and Sir Basil have failed to distinguish the monetary problem of India from that of the European countries. They are obsessed by the European situation, hence their emphasis on stability of exchange. India's problem is quite distinct and in view of her economic conditions and her place in the international market one entirely fails to understand as to why India should have such a complicated problem of exchange? One need not mind contraction in the volume of circulating money if it is necessitated by the circumstances of business, trade and commerce, but one has to object to a deliberate contraction when it is effected simply with a view to maintain a predetermined exchange rate and that also when the country has a balance of trade in her favour and when it involves the dissipation of our gold reserves which require to be safeguarded and strengthened. Sir Basil has exaggerated the necessity of stability of exchange at any cost.

STEEL AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA)

The Government of India has been asked by the Tariff Board to levy higher duties on all Iron and Steel imported into India. In this general rule the British iron and steel imports have been made an exception. India wants hundreds of thousand tons of foreign iron and steel for her use. It is almost invariably the case that the British steel is quoted 15|20 per cent. dearer than other foreign steel.

The Tariff Board condemns the system of bounty, under which the Steel Industry would have obtained from the Indian revenues, about rupees 20,900,000 in all in about 3 1|4 years, till the end of March 1927, as being less effective in preventing unfair competition. It does not suggest the adoption of uniform duty because under it the manufacture of machinery in India would be discouraged, and, moreover, any measure calculated to discourage British standard of steel, which is more reliable than the continental steel, would be clearly undesirable.

On the above grounds the Steel Industry is to be reorganised by levying higher duties against all non-British steel, and taking off some part of the present duties on British steel. This policy is well-known as Imperial Preference.

Britain has devised various means to exploit the mass of Indian people. She never for a moment loosens her grip of India, whose economic bondage is more surely felt than her political bondage. The figures of iron and steel imports reveal an entertaining story.

Britain, Belgium and Germany had the following share in the import trade of manufactured iron and steel (exeluding pig and old iron):—

(In thousands of rupees)

	Britain	Belgium	Germany.
1925-26	Rs. 122,172	Rs. 28,225	Rs. 11,400
1924-25	Rs. 120,530	Rs. 37,204	Rs. 16,473
1923-24	Rs. 119,742	Rs. 33,368	Rs. 11,479

The total imports during 1925-26 were valued at Rs. 180.3 million (about £13.5 million). It will thus be seen that the British imports were worth about 68 per cent of the total imports, while Germany and Belgium together hardly got a share of 22 per cent. of the imports.

A CRUEL HOAX.

To levy higher import tariffs against countries sending us only 30 per cent. of the goods, while leaving about 70 per cent. of the imports untouched is not a sound economic policy. It can give almost no protection to the Indian industrial concerns because the imports of 70 per cent of the goods are dumped with a minimum duty into India. On an average reduction of 10 per cent. of British iron and steel goods, the Government of India would loose about Rs. 12.2 million (about £1 million). They will have to pay higher tax in other

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

The Warning.

The Government of Madras and the Central Government should take a warning from the overwhelming support with which the resolution moved by a Muslim member in the Madras Legislative Council asking Government to fall in line with the popular view in regard to the Moplah Colonisation Scheme was passed. He wanted them to bring back all free men, women and children from the Andamans, and transfer to jails in India all the Malabar Rebellion prisoners at present quartered in those unhealthy islands, thus abandoning the Moplah Andamans Colonisation Scheme. The reply of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Usman, the Home Member, who contended that the scheme was an All-India one was thoroughly unsatisfactory. The contention of the public is that the Andamans being unhealthy as a colonising centre the State has no business to waste public funds in embarking upon a development scheme for them, much less in compelling the Moplahs to go there under the so-called "voluntary" system.

The Currency League.

The Indian Currency League has once again distinguished itself by the timely publication of the full text of the evidence tendered by Sir Basil Blackett—the sponsor of our new Currency Bills—before the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance. We have no doubt—to quote the prefatory words of the Secretary of the League—that "this pamphlet (the largest that the League has published so far) will be very useful to all members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State" when the most controversial Bill on the subject is discussed in both the Houses. It is well-known that the Finance Member had adopted a very different line of argument before the Commission when he advocated his Department's elaborate scheme for introducing forthwith effective gold standard with gold currency in India. As he has now willingly surrendered to the novel plan suggested by the Commission, members of the Legislature will certainly find it useful to compare his former views "with those which are since being propagated by him." We earnestly wish all students of this question armed themselves with this little pamphlet for critically following the ensuing debates in both the Houses on the most vital questions of the standard and the ratio of exchange.

Why Should India Pay?

There ought to be overwhelming support in the Assembly for the resolution which Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra is to move recommending the Government of India not to contribute from Indian resources for the construction, maintenance and upkeep of the naval base at Singapore. Apart from the fact that the utility of such a base has been severely questioned by the British Radicals, India ought not to pay for such expenditure as a matter of principle. When we want all the money that we can secure out of the clutches of an unremoveable and irresponsive executive to develop a genuinely national mercantile marine in India, it is folly on our part to allow our revenues to be squandered on Britain's schemes of maintaining and increasing her own naval strength abroad. If at the Imperial Conference India had real representatives of her own instead of Maharajahs who, in the expressive phraseology of Mr. Saklatwala, act as "chobdars" and propagate the views of officialdom, that body would have heard a good deal of what India thinks about such expenditure.

Why Not?

Are the vernaculars taboo in the legislatures of the country? According to the Rajah of Ramnad they would be, because when a member put a supplementary question at the session of the Madras Legislative Council on Monday in Telugu, the Chief Minister said he could not answer it as he had but an imprefect knowledge of Telugu and the Rajah of Ramnad said that the question was not in order as "it was not the practice of the Council to put questions in vernacular." This is absurd. There is no statutory bar to a member addressing a legislative body in his own mother tongue or in asking questions in it, and there ought not to be one. Of course, if is awkward for a Minister or a member of Council to be asked, for example in Madras, in Tamil, or Telugu, or Canarese or Malayalam, why he did not do or sanction a particular thing. But why not have Council Secretaries representing each language as they had in the C.P. Council to work as interpreters and solve the difficulty?

Mere Post Boxes.

In no province does popular opinion regard the Divisional Commissioners, those post boxes which stand as convenient agencies for transferring the wishes of the Secretariat to the District officers, as in any way useful. The posts are a drain on public funds, money for their maintenance being wasted, simply because they serve for the Indian Civil Service as prize posts. A considerable saving can be effected in every province if they are abolished. The non-official members of the U. P. Legislative Council who carried a resolution for the reduction of the number of Divisional Commissioners in the province "at least by half", want to make a beginning in this direction. That the local Government had no case in supporting the retention of these posts is evident from the reply of the Finance Member who could only refer to the Government of India's insistence on opposing every proposal to abolish or reduce them.

A Change in Outlook.

The healthy effect from the national point of view of a body like the Improvement Trust coming under the control of the Bombay Corporation is already noticeable. The Bombay Improvement Trust can no longer keep its bureaucratic outlook and under the fire of popular criticism it will have to change its policy as regard the recruitment of officers and buying of material to meet the growing demand for Indianisation and Swadeshi. The series of resolutions which Mr. Tairsee moved successfully at the meeting of the Trust all emphasize this demand as also the desirability on the part of the Trust to favour insurance companies registered in India. We hope other members will keep the same vigilant attitude that Mr. Tairsee exhibits in regard to the Indianisation of the Trust both in personnel and outlook. Otherwise the resolutions are likely to be shelved by the Trust Executive.

SOVIET TROOPS CONCENTRATE.

"PRAY FOR THE 'CHINESE."

"SAK'S" MESSAGE TO DELHI CITIZENS.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALIS SOLEMN VOW.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

To protest against the action of the Government in sending Indian troops to China against the wishes of Indians, a mass meeting was held this evening at Queen's Garden. The audience numbered over 5,000 and consisted mostly of Mahomedans. Amongst the distinguished audience were present Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla, M.P., Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Faruqi M.L.A., Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was unanimously elected President. Pandit Motilal in introducing Mr. Saklatwalla to the audience eulogised his activities as a member of the Labour Party. He then referred to the disallowance by the Governor-General of a debate in the Assembly on China. If Government banned them to speak in the Assembly they were taking this opportunity to express their sentiments on the issue. The meeting, he said, was not held for the sake of demonstrating any anti-British feeling. It was held for recording their protest against the sending of Indian troops to China for the purpose of depriving the Chinese of their freedom. Government was telling Indians that troops were being sent to China for the sake of safeguarding the interests, among others, of Indians. Why was Government particular of Indian interests outside when inside India this sentiment of Government did not exist? The fact was that westerners were aiming at making Asiatic nations their slaves. The second reason for their protest was that the Chinese religion took its birth in India and their sympathy should be for them.

Maulana Mahomed Ali interrupted the speaker and remarked that the Chinese religion also took its birth in Arabia as thirty per cent. of the Chinese population consisted of Muslims.

Concluding Pandit Motilal said that it was their duty to see the action of Government with the strongest disapproval.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

Mr. Saklatwalla was given an ovation when he commenced his speech in Hindustani. He said the Chinese thought that, when Russia and Germany left their territories in China for the Chinese to govern, Britain, France, Japan and U. S. A. would do likewise. The Germans and Russians were conducting honest trade with China and their relations continued smoothly. But Britain and her allies continued governing and, what more, threatened the Chinese with an array of machine guns, warships and armies. These naturally they resent and object to.

As regards treaties, he said, these were signed by the Chinese Emperor, who no longer existed. Why were the Chinese people who were no longer under that Emperor's Government forced to recognise those treaties. The Labour Party in England disapproved of the capitalists' actions in China. Had the British Government been a Labour Government, things would not have been what they were. This meeting was held for the sake of telling the Chinese that the Indian forces were sent to China despite the strong disapproval of the Indian nation which was helpless. Indians were out and out for the Chinese Government in China and none else's. (loud and continued applause). In China there were living nationals of various countries including Indians, but they were very fairly treated by the Chinese. The British press reiterated that soldiers were being sent not for the sake of waging war. This he said was a dodge. Finally he advised the Hindus, Muslims and other inhabitants of India to pray in mosques and temples that China be ruled by Chinese.

GOVT. ACTION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, then moved the following resolution:—

"The citizens of Delhi in this public meeting express their sympathy with the Chinese people in their national aspirations and in their efforts to realise them and emphatically condemn the action of the Government of India in despatching a contingent including Indian troops to China against the clear opinion and the wishes of the Indian people and without consulting their representatives in the Indian Legislature."

ASSEMBLY'S POWER NIL.

In moving the resolution Mr. Iyengar asked why should the blood of Indians be shed for depriving the freedom of China who was not an enemy of India. It is not because India was nearer to China that Indian troops were being sent but because India was a subject country. In other countries opinion of the people was taken before sending out their troops out. In India they were debarred from even expressing their opinion on such subject in the Assembly. They were not allowed to discuss a simple motion. This showed that the powers of the Assembly were nil. Opinions of the Indian press and parties in the legislature were against the sending of troops to China. The Chinese had full rights to govern themselves. They had full rights to impose their own taxation. He appealed to Hindus and Muslims to join on this issue.

SAVE FROM SUBJUGATION.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in winding up the proceedings made a short speech. He said what happened in India in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was going to happen in China. In India Englishmen started their trade in Madras and Calcutta and eventually became masters of this country. In China the same thing was on the eve of repetition. Australia was against sending their troops to China. Why should India send theirs? he asked. He would lay himself on the rails to stop a train laden with Indian troops for China and he advised others to do the same. (Some speakers from amongst the audience said it would happen.)

The Muslim scriptures laid down that to save others' life one should sacrifice his own. Concluding he appealed to Muslims to save a country, the major part of whose population consisted of Muslims, from subjugation.—A. P.

AN AMICABLE SOLUTION?

EARL OF ATHLONE ON INDIAN PROBLEM.

UNION PARLIAMENT IN SESSIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Cape Town.—Opening the Union Parliament to-day, Earl of Athlone referred to the outcome of the Imperial Conference as source of much gratification to the Ministers, which he believed was shared by the people of South Africa. He hoped that the Round Table Conference with representatives of India would lead to a satisfactory and amicable solution of the Indian problem in South Africa. He intimated that the bill would be introduced to enable the Government directly to assist and participate in establishment of steel works on an adequate scale to make South Africa self-dependent with regard to Iron and Steel.—Reuter.

BOXING CONTESTS AT ALBERT HALL

LONDON, Jan. 27.

At the Albert Hall to-night, for the twenty rounds contest for the European middleweight championship, Tommy Milligan (Scotland), the holder, weighed in this afternoon at eleven stones five and a half pounds and Ted Moore (Plymouth) at eleven stones four pounds. There will also be a twenty rounds contest between the heavy-weights Phil Scott (British champion) and Ricardo Bartazzolo, champion of Italy.—Reuter.

LATER.

Milligan beat Moore who retired in the fourteenth round. Scott beat Bartazzolo who was disqualified in the seventh round. —Reuter.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTY PRESIDENTSHIP.

A QUADRANGULAR CONTEST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The nomination papers of Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Neogy and Mr. Yakub have been held to be valid while that of Dr. Suhrawardy has been rejected. So the contest for Deputy Presidentship will be between the four candidates. Election will take place on Monday next.—A. P.

"SAK" REACHES DELHI.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE GIVES PURSE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., arrived here last evening and was received at the railway station by Mr. Mahomed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Kidawi and others. He was garlanded by Mr. Mahomed Ali and presented with a purse by the local Khilafat Committee. He is staying as the guest of Mr. Mahomed Ali.—A. P.

MADRAS TO WELCOME COMRADE "SAK."

CORPORATION COMMITTEE TO DRAFT ADDRESS.

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

By 17 against 6 votes the Municipal Corporation decided to present an address to Mr. S. Saklatwala on his visit to Madras. A sum of Rs. 100 was voted for the purpose and a committee was appointed to draft the address.—Free Press.

ACTIVITY ON MANCHURIAN FRONTIER.

CANTON-MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS.

BRITAIN'S SPECIFIC OFFER TO CHINA.

Great activity in the Soviet General staff is reported from Moscow. Several regiments of cavalry are standing by, and some Siberian Garrisons are moving towards Kalgan which is 110 miles from Peking. 50,000 troops are said to be concentrating on the Manchurian frontier.

8,400 more troops are sailing from London and Portsmouth to join the Shanghai Defence Force.

It is reported that an identical note will be presented to the Peking authorities by the representatives of Powers with the exception of Japan agreeing to the levy of the Washington surtax.

A definite stage seems to have been reached in O'Malley—Chen pourparlers enabling the British representatives to put forward a specific offer based on the British Memorandum.

COL. AMERY'S BRIEF FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Warsaw.—A message from Moscow has been published to the effect that great activity is being manifested in the Soviet general staff. Several regiments of cavalry are standing by, and some Siberian garrisons are already moving towards Kalgan which is 110 miles from Peking.

It is estimated that 50,000 Soviet troops are concentrated on the Manchurian frontier. The Governments at Canton and Moscow are in constant secret communication.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS TO SAIL FOR SHANGHAI

LONDON, Jan. 27.

8,400 troops will sail from London and Southampton to-morrow and Saturday for Shanghai presenting the biggest transport problem since the Chanak crisis but excelling that operation for celerity and completeness. The troops include the Green Howards, Devons, Cameronians, Borders and Middlesex artillery, but Londoners are most interested in the march of the Coldstream Guards to Waterloo. There will be eight transports with the Shanghai Defence Force strung out between the Straits of Dover and the Bay of Biscay by Saturday evening.—Reuter.

NEW SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

NO DECISION ARRIVED YET.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that the new Sino-Japanese treaty was not discussed and, therefore, no decision was taken. The report arose from the fact that Government had circulated the statement to the heads of various departments explaining how the question stood. Reuter.

MR. KELLOGG'S STATEMENT ON CHINA.

U.S. TO HOLD NO CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

New York. The "Independent Times" expresses the opinion that Mr. Kellogg's statement is satisfactory and renews the assurance that the United States is ready to discuss treaty questions with the Chinese but the "Times" points out that nothing can be done until the present wave of excitement has subsided and the fate of foreigners in China is decided. Special significance is attached to Mr. Kellogg's declaration that the United States will hold on concessions in China.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROPOSALS TO CHINA.

FIRST STAGE REACHED IN CONVERSATIONS.

RUGBY, Jan. 27.

A stage is believed to have been reached in the conversations between Mr. O'Malley and Chen enabling the British representatives to put forward a specific offer which elaborates in details the proposals outlined in the British Memorandum issued on December 25th. Since the British Government are prepared to carry out a liberal policy towards China, irrespective of the parties engaged in the civil strife, similar proposals are being communicated to the Peking authorities.

In accordance with the spirit of the Washington Treaty, representatives of all the interested Powers have been acquainted with the terms of the British proposals. The text is not yet published and in the meantime the garbled versions that are being circulated should be treated with reserve. —B. O. W.

BITISH GENEROSITY ADVERTISED.

COL. AMERY'S BRIEF FOR BRITAIN.

RUGBY, Jan. 28.

Col. Amery, Dominions Secretary, reviewing the Chinese Problem last night recalled that treaty privileges in China had not represented mere imposition of Western selfishness on defenceless China, but were at the time of their establishment the only practical method whereby European trade could be conducted under tolerable conditions for European traders. Under that regime great cities had sprung up not only as a tribute to the British and foreign enterprise, but also as an example to the Chinese in developing their own municipal systems on modern lines. Nevertheless, from the view point of the growing national feeling, many of these privileges were now anomalous and certainly wounding to Chinese susceptibilities. Despite the temptation, in view of the existing chaos, to do nothing the British Government had taken an initiative in advocating a more liberal policy towards the Chinese aspirations of endeavouring to meet them in every possible direction. Disregarding the flagrant provocation of recent incidents at Hankow, and treating them as incidents which had not diverted our main policy, we were in negotiation both with the Southern and Northern leaders, offering them modifications of the present treaty position so far-reaching, so generous and so considerate of the Chinese susceptibilities—as would be seen when they were published—that it was impossible to conceive their being rejected by any section in China that was influenced only by regard for the welfare of China, and even for national sentiment of China. If they were rejected, it could only be because those objecting to them were influenced, not by any considerations arising from the state of affairs in China itself, but by extraneous influences.

BRITISH MOTIVE EXPLAINED.

The motive with which the British Government was sending a division of troops to Shanghai was not for the purpose of making wah on China or in China. "We have no idea of conquest or of participation in the civil struggle of China" said the Minister. Such force would be ludicrously inadequate, if any such thought were in our minds. Nor was that force sent with any idea of influencing the discussions. The only reason for its despatch was the definite and limited purpose of protecting the lives and persons of the large British communities at certain centres and particularly Shanghai. If China were within a few miles of Britain, we might well afford to wait, until the menace were actually up against Shanghai; but as it was, the immense distance compelled precautionary measures now which he sincerely hoped would never be actually required. The negotiations were meanwhile being conducted without any regard either to the military situation or to the recent incidents but purely on the merits of the policy itself.—B. O. W.

LEVY OF WASHINGTON SURTAXES

RUGBY, Jan. 27.

Representatives of the Powers in China with the exception of Japan are presenting an identical Note to the Peking authorities agreeing to the levying of the Washington surtaxes.—B. O. W.

MAKE PEACE WITH CHINA.

PACIFISTS' MEMORANDUM TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A special cable to "Forward" says that British Press views with disfavour the projected dispatch of troops to China and points out Britain's isolation in her Chinese policy. The cable adds: even in the Empire and ad hoc committee of all British pacifists and peace organisations with Mr. Cox as Secretary to urge peace

(Continued on next page.)

M. C. C. IN COLOMBO PITCH.

CEYLON EUROPEANS DISMISSED CHEAP.

VISITORS OPEN BRIGHT.

Ceylon Europeans (1st Innings) .. 154
M. C. C. (1st Innings) for no wkt. 127

COLOMBO, Jan. 28.

The Colombo Cricket Club ground is one of the best the M.C.C. has hitherto visited, fully justifying Hobb's description thereof in his book, "Recovering The Ashes": "It is the prettiest encloses I have ever seen."

Expectations of a hard contest were not realised in the M.C.C.'s first match. For, though given the distinction of providing the first opposition to the visitors, the Europeans of Ceylon gave a poor exhibition both with bat and ball. They had, however, things all in their favour, for not only had Brooke by winning toss given them the advantage of the first use of the excellent wicket—if the phrase of billiard table wicket in application to Indian pitches is anywhere not a misuse of language, it is in Ceylon.—But Gilligan had two of his best men standing doown in Geary and Brown.

Those who turned out for the M.C.C. however, gave of their best, in spite of the scorching sun and dazzling glare Hill excelling himself behind the stumps, and Tate, Astill and Mercer between them accounting for all the home wickets that fell during the day. Tate had only three, but these were just sufficient to complete his bag of a hundred wickets of the tour at the expense of 1778 runs. Astill had the day out, his figures being 5 for 52. But curiously enough Mercer after taking 2 wickets in his first over for no run, got no further wicket throughout the day.

At one time it appeared, as though, the homesters would be dismissed at less than hundred, but thanks mainly to the gallant, patient innings of 76 by Neale who was at the wicket for 140 minutes, they were able to put up a comparatively respectable score of 154.

The M. C. C. had just under two hours for batting, exclusive of the quarter hour's recess for tea, and during this time Sandham and Wyatt, who opened the innings and were unseparated. Till drawing of stumps, established such a mastery over the bowling that they appeared to be able to do what they pleased therewith. They had 24 runs each when 50 was reached in 45 minutes, but thereafter the Warwickshire amateur, driving and hooking legward with splendid vigour, left Sandham far behind and brought his individual score to 50 in eighty minutes. Brindley and Wedlake Lewis opened bowling for the Europeans, but Sinclair, Seidle and Nicholls also had their turn. Lewis kept perfect length, but it was Nicholls who, with well disguised slower ball which came back quickly and occasional flighted delivery which was always careful returned bowler-ward, kept the batsmen comparatively quiet. The only flutter occurred after 100 had been passed. (Wyatt 56, Sandham 39) when the latter escaped confidently an appeal to l.b.w. Thereafter quiet cricket followed till the time was reached with the M.C.C. only 27 runs behind the homesters with all wickets intact.

In the M.C.C.'s first official match in Ceylon, which began this morning, Mercer gave a sensational start by taking 2 wickets with successive balls in his first over before a single run had been scored. And Tate who shared attack with him added one more thrill by getting the third batsman caught behind the wicket with only 11 runs on board. A dogged partnership between Neale and Brindley then regained some of the lost ground but after 50 had been passed another minor collapse ensued and three more wickets fell for 28 runs. Brindley who was lucky to remain as long as he did left at 54 for a streaky 17, the rest of the runs having been collected by Neale in an unexceptionable style. Phillips and Seidle helped Neale to put up two small partnerships but they were broken by Astill just when they appeared to forebode trouble. At lunch time the total was 85 for 6 wickets Neale being unbeaten with 41.

"FIRST MARYLEBONER."

On resumption, Wrights gave Tate his hundredth wicket of the tour. Having already made over a thousand runs, he gets the distinction of being the first Marlyleboner. Mercer was not as effective as before adjournment and soon gave place to Boyes but it was destined that this spin bowler was not to capture a single wicket. Seven minutes after restart Wyatt held a good catch at the slips. Sinclair who is a left hander dealt adequately with Astill's offspinners by employing typical pulled drives with the break and Nearle found ample time to get under some short balls from Boyes and pulled them to boundary. These tactics served to put on 55 runs for 8 wickets in just under an hour and then Neale himself had to go, Astill increasing his bag to three with an easy catch and bowled. Neale's was the innings of the day. It was his faultless innings that helped the Europeans to put up a respectable score of 154. He hit 9 fours.

After Neale's departure which occurred at 147, Astill wound up the innings by capturing the next two wickets for 3 runs.

M. C. C. OPEN BRIGHT

When the M. C. C. began their innings with Sandham and Wyatt to the bowling of Brindley and Wedlake Lewis, they proved even more supreme with the bat than with the ball, for none of the five bowlers tried, made the least impression on the pair that has the distinction of having put up a record first wicket partnership of 224 runs at Bombay. They were unbeaten with 69 and 51 respectively at the close of play when the total, including 7 extras, was 1. for no wicket.

SCORES.

EUROPEANS.—1st Innings.

Brooke, b Mercer	1
Blair, c Hill, b Tate	1
Waldock, b Mercer	0
Brindley, c Hill, b Astill	17
Phillips, l.b.w. b Astill	13
Yeidle, b Tate	9
Neale, c and b Astill	76
Wright, c Wyatt, b Tate	4
Sinclair, l.b.w. b Astill	23
Dr. Nicholls, not out	3
Wedlake Lewis, b Astill	0
Extras	7
Total	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tate	15	32	4	3
Astill	21	52	2	5
Boyes	11	24	3	0
Mercer	22	39	7	2

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Sandham (not out)	69
Wyatt (not out)	51
Extras	7
Total (for no wkt.)	127

AFGHAN CONSUL-GENERAL HONOURED

DECORATION FOR H. E. SAYID QASIM KHAN,

AMIR'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

DELHI, Jan. 28.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has conferred Nishan I Store I Awal (Star First Class) on H. E. Sayid Qasim Khan, Consul-General for Afghanistan at Delhi. The decoration and the Firman has been sent to Delhi by a special messenger Brigadier Abdul Rauf Khan Tarzi. The Firman runs as follows:—"The High Nishan I Store I Awal has been graciously granted and conferred by our Royal Majesty on H.E. Sayid Qasim Khan, Consul-General, Delhi, in recognition of the laudable honesty and steadfastness zealously displayed by him, while rendering good services to our Government and people as Charge D'affaires in London so that amongst his colleagues, he may be prominently elevated and that it may dignify him with honour and glory. Signed Amanullah (King of Afghanistan)."—A. P.

NEW PERSIAN CONSUL FOR BOMBAY.

SEQUEL TO INTERCEPTED LETTER

According to the Egyptian papers received here by the last mail, the local Persian Consul will be replaced by Mirza Habibulla Khan very shortly.

It appears that the reported change in Bombay is due to the recent sensational case in which a letter alleged to be from the present Consul-General for Persia has been reported to have Been intercepted by Mr. Hassam Isphahani of Bombay.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

ABDUL RASHID SENT FOR MEDICAL OBSERVATION.

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Abdul Rashid who is undergoing trial in the sessions court on charge of murdering Swami Shraddhanand was sent under police escort to Lahore this evening, for medical observation by a mental expert in connection with his plea of insanity.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

FIRST LADY MEMBER APPOINTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

Lady Ramanbhai has been appointed as a member of the Municipal Board of Ahmedabad for the unexpired period of the current triennium, in place of Rao Bahadur Girdharlal, deceased. Lady Ramanbhai is the first Municipal Councillor in the mofussil municipalities in the presidency.—Free Press.

"PRODUCE MORE WEALTH".

MR. ROWNTREE'S CURE FOR INDIAN POVERTY.

PLEA FOR LABOUR-CAPITALIST COMBINATION.

Before a gathering assembled at the premises of the Servants of India Society on Friday evening, Mr. B. Seebhm Rowntree discussed at length the relation between Capital and Labour, Dr. Paranjpye presiding.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR MUST CO-OPERATE.

Starting with the fundamental basis of the Capitalistic system, Mr. Rowntree brought home to everybody, in a most convincing manner, the argument that there could not be any wealth unless Capital and Labour co-operated with each other. Labour was useless without Capital and so was Capital without Labour. The speaker assured from his personal experience in the "Cocoa Works, York," that a willing co-operation of these two wings of industry was bound to bring the best possible result. Proceeding, he showed that the angles of vision from which both a Capitalist and a Labourer regarded the business, were different. Each would like to get the largest share and hence the perpetual friction. With a nice set of arguments based on ample illustrations, Mr. Rawntree proved that in any system of industry, whether Capitalistic, Socialistic or Bolshevist, it was impossible to get rid of divergent interests.

IS EQUALISATION A REMEDY?

"No!" went on Mr. Rowntree. "Will even distribution of wealth conduce to the greater interests of the community? I have got the irrefutable authority of a well-known English statistician that the equalisation of national wealth will make no material change in the prosperity of a worker. It is much more difficult to become rich and much more difficult to remain poor. I don't hold any brief for Capitalists. I won't defend Capitalistic system for one moment. No system can be defended which is not best for the community at large. High standard of living can never be secured under any system of industry without efficient, intelligent and willing work by all those who are engaged in that industry."

WHY POVERTY IN INDIA?

The speaker attributed the poverty of Indian workers to the paucity of wealth in the country. The only way to remedy the evil, according to him, was to produce more wealth so that it could be widely circulated. The wealth could only be produced by Capital and Labour coming together in a harmonious contact. Mr. Rowntree pointed out that it was a terrible reflection upon the commonsense of Indians that they could not unite Capital and Labour.

THE ECONOMICS OF HIGHER WAGES.

Proceeding the speaker observed that if the employer was wise enough to give higher wages to his workers as a matter of friendly conference, there would be very few occasions for tug-of-war. Employers must consider the workers as their partners in the industry and not as their servants. If he were a Trade Union leader he would concentrate upon a good employer and convince the latter of the benefits of higher wages. Workers could be perhaps excused for their ill-conceived policy because they were mostly less educated, but under no circumstances could employers be excused for the short-sightedness of their policy. Mr. Rowntree informed that America had learnt a lesson that high wages and high productivity were the secrets of success. That was true not only in America but everywhere. America had learnt as no other nation in the world had learnt. Going to America was like going to heaven so far as industry was concerned. High wages, high productivity and high quality were the fundamental bases of industrial success.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

While concluding his most charming and informative address, Mr. Rowntree made the following practical suggestions to the Indian employers:—

(1) Reform the whole organisation of your factory.

(2) Try to find out if the basic organisation is a good one. If not improve upon it immediately.

(3) Take full advantage of scientific methods because the competition is too keen.

(4) Spend some money and energy in original research work. Mr. Rowntree incidentally told that in his factory at York in England, he was spending £10,000 a year for various kinds of research. He laid great emphasis upon the power of imagination on the part of employers. He wished they had all been poets and novelists.

(5) Inspire your assistants with the spirit with which you are inspired.

(6) Have a system of profit-sharing with your workers. Your industry cannot be efficient unless you allow your workers to share its prosperity.

Mr. Rowntree concluded with a sanguine hope that the next time he would visit India, he would see better conditions prevailing in the sphere of industry.

Winding up the remarks, Dr. Paranjpye paid a glowing tribute to the sincerity and the practicability which characterised Mr. Rowntree's address.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the distinguished speaker and the meeting terminated.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree sail for England this afternoon, by s.s. "Ranchi."

The foundation stone of the new building to the Mahomedan Orphanage to be called after the name of the mother of the present Nawab of Dacca was laid on Friday afternoon by Mr. Saludadin, who contributed Rs. 10,000 and Mrs. Salauddin Rs. 1,000 towards the building.—Free Press.

NO CONFIDENCE IN PRESENT EXECUTIVE.

REQUISITION TO CONVENE B. P. C. C. MEETING

Twenty-three members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, including Mr. Satyanaranjan Bakshi, Mr. Upendranath Bannerjee, Mr. Sarat Chndra Bose, have given notice to Mr. B. M. Sasmal, Secretary of the Committee, to call a requisition meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee to consider the following resolutions:

(1) Whereas the recent Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee do no longer enjoy the confidence of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, for having elected Mr. B. N. Sasmal, who has been working against the Congress for some time past, as Secretary, be it resolved that the Executive Council be dissolved and a fresh Council be elected in its place at the meeting, (2) That the election of Mr. B. N. Sasmal be set aside and a new Secretary be elected at the meeting, (3) That in order to ensure smooth working of the Executive Council, the election of all office-bearers be also set aside and fresh election be held at the same meeting.—Free Press.

ASSEMBY DV PRESIDENTSHIP.

GREAT RUSH OF CANDIDATES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Nominations for the Deputy Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly has been received for Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Yakub and Mr. Suhrawardy. Sir Abdul Qayum's nomination may also come in before three o'clock this afternoon, when nominations close.—A. P.

PERPETUAL CONFINEMENT IN CELL?

BENGAL PRISONERS' SAD PLIGHT

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

A correspondent writing to "The Rangoon Daily News" says Dhrubesh Chandra Chatterjee, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Dakshineshwar Bomb Case and sentenced to transportation for life by the Special Tribunal, in connection with the murder of the Police Superintendent in the Alipore Jail, was transferred from Bengal to Burma early in January.

Chatterjee is now confined in Myingyan Central Jail. It is learnt he is kept perpetually in cell. Neither the Burma Jail Manual nor the Bengal Jail Code allows a prisoner to be confined perpetually in cell. The correspondent adds that since cellular confinement, Chatterjee has been harbouring the thought of committing suicide. Chatterjee cannot talk to or understand those who are near him as he is altogether ignorant of Burmese. He is not allowed even the small concessions which are given to the prisoners in Bengal.—Free Press.

CONGRESSMEN AND OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

RESOLUTION BEFORE PARTY MEETING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Congress Party in the Assembly meets to-morrow at the Western Hotel, Raisina, to consider several important matters. The agenda includes consideration of questions relating to amendment of standing orders, release of political prisoners, repeal of Repressive laws and reiteration of the national demand and revised rules regarding making Party questions on inter-communal matters. The meeting will also consider a resolution regarding attendance at official and ceremonial functions.—Free Press.

MOTOR AGENCY SYSTEM TO BE STOPPED.

C P. GOVT FRAMES NEW RULES.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 27.

The Central Provinces Government has promulgated an amendment to the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act which, in effect, puts out of employment the class of motor agents who have been hitherto plying their trade without any responsibility either to the passengers or the motor owners. The new amendment is as follows:—No person other than the owner or a paid servant of the owner of a motor vehicle let or plied for hire, shall work, or be allowed to work as an agent for securing passengers for such a motor vehicle at any stand, road or public place.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lord Wimborne, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Mary Hope, Lady Ida Ramsay and Major the Hon'ble Richard Molyneux arrived at Government House, Bombay on Friday the 28th January.

Mrs. G. C. Richardson and Miss Payne lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday the 28th January.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Boxing Tournament at King Carnival in aid of the Hospital Fund on Friday the 28th January.

TEHERAN, Jan. 27.

General local and foreign wireless service has been established to-day for the first time.—Reuter.

GOVT.'S CURRENCY POLICY.

PROTEST MEETING AT POONA

POONA, Jan. 28.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held under the presidency of Professor Kale of Fergusson College yesterday, and resolutions were passed (1) declaring that gold standard with gold currency was the most suitable for India, and condemning the Bills introduced by the Finance Member, (2) protesting against the 18d. ratio sought to be legalised and insisting on the maintenance of the 16d. ratio and (3) calling on all the elected members of the Assembly to oppose Government in their efforts to get the Bill passed through the Assembly.—A. P.

"SHAME ON GHUZNAVI MINISTRY."

MUSLIM STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A large number of Mahomedan students of different schools and colleges in Calcutta paraded the streets in the northern part of the city, crying "Shame, shame on Ghuznavi Ministry". They afterwards met in Mirzapur Park and decided to approach Mr. H. S. Surhwardy and request him not to support the Ministry in the Bengal Council.

Mr. Surhwardy is leader of the Independent Moslem Party in the Bengal Legislative Council and Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

NEW BENGAL MINISTERS SWORN IN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The Governor to-day administered oaths of allegiance of office and secrecy to Mr. B. Chakravarti and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi as Ministers. The Governor this afternoon left for Chilka.—A. P.

HON. MR. GHUZNAVI'S APPOINTMENT.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM'S DEMAND RESIGNATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A call to the Muslem members of the Bengal Legislative Council to combine and throw out the Ministry of Mr. Chackrabarti and Mr. Ghuznavi was made at a meeting of Moslems in Halliday Park in Calcutta, last night. Some speakers stated that "Mr. Ghuznavi had sacrificed the interest, honour and dignity of the Muslem community by accepting office with Mr. Chakrabarti who had refused to work with Sir Abdur Rahim." A resolution was passed demanding the resignation of Mr. Ghuznavi. Another resolution protested against the appointment of Mr. Chakrabarti "against the wishes of Muslems."—A. P.

HON MR. CHAKRABARTI.

SEVERS CONNECTION WITH "BENGALEE"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28

Hon. Mr. B. Chakrabarti who has been appointed Minister, in a signed leading article in the "Bengalee" appearing this morning, announces that he has severed his connection with the Editorial Department, and says: "We cannot deny that, through the administration of what are called nation-building departments, such as education, sanitation and local self-government, the Legislature working through the Ministers responsible to it, has opportunities, not, indeed, of directly wresting power from the present bureaucracy, but surely of creating and strengthening in the nation that force of character and capacity for organisation which alone can ultimately secure Swaraj. It is in this view that I have agreed to utilise the opportunity of serving my countrymen by putting on the yoke of office. In doing so, though my public activities will necessarily be restrained in several directions, because of my position as a member of Government, I assure my friends and fellow-countrymen that I do not cease, in any way, to be their servant."

At the conclusion of the article, Mr. Chakrabarti says: "Although as a Hindu, I yield to none in my loyalty to the religion of my ancestors, in the administration of the common affairs of a composite people, Hindus, Moslems, Christians and others, I cannot give preference to the interests of any particular community over those of others."—A. P.

MR. CHAKRAVARTI CONGRATULATED.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO MR. GHUZNAVI

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Support was accorded to the formation of Ministry with Mr. Ghuznavi by Khan Saheb Safarally, Secretary, Anjuman Islamia and his community.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.L.A. of the Independent Moslem Party and Mr. Chaudhury Mohomed Ismail Khan, M.L.A., have wired from New Delhi conveying "hearty congratulations" to Mr. Chakravarty on his appointment as Minister.—Free Press.

SEQUEL TO PUBLICATION OF "PORTRAITS & CRITICISMS"

CAPT. WRIGHT SUES LORD GLADSTONE FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The correspondence between Captain Peter Wright and Lord Gladstone in July 1925 following the publication of Wrights book "Portraits and Criticisms," in while he had siad that Prime Minister Gladstone had founded a great tradition publicly to speak language of the highest and strictest principle and privately to pursue and possess every sort of woman had a sequel in the King's Bench to-day. Capt. Wright suing Lord Gladstone for livel owing to the publication of a letter in which Gladstone termed Wright a liar, coward and fool which caused Wright's expulsion from the Bath Club of which Gladstone was a member.

Capt. Wright in the witness box gave names of the alleged informants who had told him that, Lily Langtry was a mistress of Gladstone and likewise Olga Novikoff sent over by the Tsarist Government to fascinate Gladstone and did so. He quoted Lord Milner as saying that Gladstone was governed by his seraglio. Most of Capt. Wright's informants are dead. Wright who is forty-six years old was Assistant Secretary to the Supreme War Council at Versailles. The case is continuing.—Reuter.

LONDON'S SOCIETY CLUB.

STRUCK OFF REGISTER FOR THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Kitcat Club has been ordered to be struck off the register for three months.—Reuter.

B. I. S. N. CO'Y'S NEW CAPITAL SCHEME

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The British India Steam Navigation Company has decided immediately to raise two million sterling new capital by an issue of ten thousand five and a half per cent cumulative preference shares of hundred sterling each authorised in 1924, and a similar issue created at the meeting of the shareholders to-day. The latter will rank 'pari passu' with the first-named and also with the existing seven hundred thousand five per cent cumulative preference stock. New shares are convertible into stock when fully paid up.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH.

RECOURSE TO FOREIGN LOANS NOT NECESSARY.

RUGBY, Jan. 27.

Presiding to-day at the annual general meeting of Westminster Bank, Mr. Walter Leaf, Chairman, said that the one obvious result of the great strike of last year had been to show that the country's economic reserves of strength were far greater than anyone supposed. There had been no recourse to foreign loans to help the situation, and the only conclusion to be drawn was that the amount both of our savings at home and of our invisible exports must be greatly in excess of any estimates that had been put forward.

Dealing with the future of the industry, Mr. Leaf said that there was in progress a rapid broadening of the area of capital. The joint stock system was rapidly breaking up the ownership of capital and passing it on in small parcels to little shareholders. He mentioned that in the five big banking amalgamations of this country there are about two hundred and seventy-five thousand shareholders owning an aggregate capital of over sixty millions giving an average holding of under two hundred and twenty pounds. The sub-division of Capital could hardly go much further.—B. O. W.

AFTER THE COAL STRIKE

NORMAL TRADE CONDITIONS IN SIGHT

RUGBY, Jan. 27.

Presiding at a meeting of the National Provincial Bank, Sir Harry Goschen said that far-reaching effects of the cessation of work in the coal-fields on other great industries of the country, particularly those primarily dependent like iron and steel trades upon the provision of large coal and coke supplies, were apparent to all. But with the resumption of work and increased supplies of fuel, iron, steel and shipbuilding industries had shown renewed activity which afforded ground for the hope that we were within sight of the restoration of normal trade conditions at all events in this discretion.

The experience, however, of the prolonged cessation of work in the industries referred to had been expensive. Various estimates had been made as to the figure to which the loss which the country had suffered may have reached but he feared, that in any case, it would not be less than some hundreds of millions of pounds.—B. O. W.

DEFEATED CANDIDATE STANDS FOR BYE-ELECTION.

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Lala Dunichand, the defeated Congress candidate for the Punjab Council, will stand again for bye-election caused by the resignation of Bakshi Tekchand.—A. P.

ACTIVITY ON MANCHURIAN FRONTIER.

(Continued from previous page)

with China is being formed and a declaration letter to that effect is in the process of being signed by influential members of the British Lobour Party.—Free Press.

"TRADE UNION" OF CHINESE MONKS.

INCREASE IN PRAYER RATES

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Hankow.—A "Trade Union" of Chinese monks, nuns and priests has been formed for demanding union rates for offering prayers. Two thousands of these paraded the streets with banners, incense and music with a view to notifying the public of the increase in prayer rates.—Reuter.

CHINESE PIRATES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Hong Kong.—The trial of twenty Chinese pirates who boarded the steamer "Sunning" has concluded. Six persons were found guilty and sentenced to death.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the Advisory Khilafat Committee of the City of Bombay was held on Wednesday night in the office of the Central Khilafat Committee, Maulana Abdur Rauf Khan presiding. The meeting at the outset finally elected Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon M.L.A. as president of the ensuing All-India Khilafat Conference to be held at Lucknow on 26th, 27th Feb. 1927.

The following resolution was also moved with the permission of the Chair and passed unanimously:—

1. That this meeting of the Advisory Khilafat Committee of the city of Bombay fully sympathises with the Chinese in their national struggle against foreign domination and emphatically demands the Government of India not to utilise Indian men, money or other resources against the Chinese in their unprovoked struggle.

2ND PUNJAB REGIMENT AT HANKOW.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Shanghai.—The second contingent of Punjabis from Hongkong numbering 250 has arrived. They disembarked at noon and marched straight to the racecourse without incident.—Reuter.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES ON FOREIGN STEEL.

DISCUSSION IN SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Select Committee on the Steel Protection Bill had a long sitting to-day when the attendance was full. Discussion centred round the differential duties proposed to be levied on imported steel. The differential duties were sought to be justified by the Tariff Board on the grounds, (1) the difference in cost of British and Continental steel, and (2) difference in cost of production of these two manufactres. The members of the Committee raised the questions as to what guarantee there was that the British manufactured steel would always maintain the standard requirement, and whether the assumption that the cost of production in England would remain the same in England for seven years was justified. It was pointed out that production of steel of standard type in England was not merely in the interest of the consumer, but also in the interest of manufacturer who, by installing the machinery and plant for produced steel, was enabled to reduce the cost of production. It would not be in the interest of the British manufacturer to produce steel of lower quality, especially for the Indian market. With reference to cost of production it was difficult to say one way or other. Having considered these two aspects the Committee is reported to have been inclined to view that sufficient safeguards must be provided for in the Bill against these two factors, either by taking the power in the Act to raise the basic price if necessary, or by any such suitable measure.

The Committee meets next Monday.

The Railway Standing Finance Committee held another sitting to-day and disposed off certain iterms of the budget—A.P.

AMERICAN MAJOR'S OFFER TO WAR OFFICE

MACBRIEN'S RESIGNATION EXPLAINE

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Ottawa.—The resignation of Major-General Macbren, Chief of Staff, Department of National Defence, has now been explained. He has offered his services t War Office for Chinese expeditionary force. His resignation will probably take effect from 1st May.—Reuter's Special.

SUPPORT TO COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Organising Committee of the Cotton Yarn Association has issued a statement saying that the owners of over 17,200,000 spindles have now joined the Association which now only requires further support from owners of 1,800,000 spindles to enable it to start functioning.—Reuter's Special.

OPEN LETTER TO SIR LESLIE WILSON.

Sir,—Three and a half years ago, when you landed on these shores, the people of Bombay felt relieved, that the author of the Back Bay Bungle was gone; and that with his departure, better counsels would prevail in the Bombay Govednment.

YOUR WISE ACTS.

You soon settled down to work in right earnest, and began to tackle the problems of the Presidency with marked courage, consideration and precision.

(1) It was you, who urged for the release of Mahatma Gandhi unconditionally.

(2) It was you, who agreed to release Savarkar Barrister conditionally.

(3) It was you, who insisted on the then Home Member to proceed to Borsad and settle the Satyagraha campaign amicably.

We, Bombayites, were pleased with your initial activities and your readiness to right the wrongs committed by your pompous predecessor.

A RUINOUS LULL.

But after these beneficent acts of the first few months, there has been a long spell of lull—a lull, that is ruinous to the City and to the Presidency. And it is but meet, that in the midst of the various peans of praise showered on you by goody goody men and women, that the truth about your administrative inactivity must be expressed in clear terms before your term of office is over, and when you have still time to mend matters.

BACK BAY BUNGLE.

Crores were sunk in the Back Bay by your predecessor; and crores have been spent during your regime. Your Government has ignored the warnings of Messrs. Manu Subedar, Lalji Naranji, K. F. Nariman and others. Your Government has failed to furnish the records required by Mr. Subedar. Your Government has shelved the Kay Committee Report. Your Government are intent on completing the scheme, which has been pronounced as ruinous by all independent parties. Is it right, is it wise, Sir Leslie to sink people's money in the fashion at a time, that the Presidency can ill afford it?

SUKKUR BARRAGE, BEWARE!

May I say, Sir Leslie, that your Government has failed to satisfy the people of the Presidency, that the Barrage scheme is sound; is handled with scientific precision, and business accumen; and that all causes for apprehension are removed. I still entertain grave doubts about its financial success, and there is no knowing that there are no Buchanans and Heppers at Sukkur!

HOUSING OR HOSPITALS?

Sir Leslie, you have unconsciously diverted the people's minds on your Hospital scheme. May I know, what is more important in Bombay to-day? Housing or Hospitals? Is not prevention better than cure? And if so, what is your Government doing in connection with the scores of Chawls, that are lying vacant—Chawls of the "Development Department" when working men are still huddled together in small rooms? Would it not be infinitely better to devise measures to popularise these chawls, and make them more habitable, than collect fresh money for more hospital accommodation? Sir Leslie, please pause and ponder and proceed on the proper path.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

In these matters, you have indicated the true inwardness of your mind. Let courtiers call you democratic, etc., the nominations and appointments tell a different tale. You have ignored the claims of the women of the Presidency. You have shelved the recommendations of the Labour Board. You have passed over the claims of deserving men. You have appointed Ministers, as you thought it best. Here we notice the traces of your Conservative connections. Nay more, your neutrality in regard to the Ratio question, when you as the Head of the Bombay Government should have voiced the unanimous demands of the people of this Presidency of a 16d. ratio—that neutrality, I say, is really regrettable and positively injurious to the best interests of the City and of the country.

Sir Leslie, you have another eighteen months' time before you—sufficient to mend the errors of your administration, as pointed out above. Bombay is drained. Bombay is in debt. Bombay is faced with industrial crisis. If your Government is adamant, it will receive a shock in near future. For people's patience is over-taxed. More I need not say.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PIRWARI URAN ANNUAL FAIR

Mr. R. M. J. Tungekar writes from Uran:—

"Pirwari is a beautiful place and boasts of healthy climate. It is situated at the side of the open sea view, under the Durnagiri Hill and near Bombay Harbour, in the Uran District. There is a Tomb of Hazrat Mukim Shah, which is surrounded by palm trees.

The annual Pirwari fair will be held on 16th and 17th February next. The Sandal ceremony will take place on the night of the 17th with the usual display of Fireworks. There will be Hindu and Muslim hotels for the convenience of visitors of every community.

URAN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

The above show will be held during the Pirwari fair, in order to promote Indian and foreign industry. Those who are interested in it will kindly communicate, with Mr. Tungekar and send samples of all kinds of corn, plants, dust and other agricultural products. Shopkeepers who wish to open shops in the above fair and show, will have to make their own arrangements of every description for their convenience. The places for shops and stalls will be provided free of charges."

Mr. Tungekar's Bombay address is c/o M. R. Jaffer & Co.

Nagdevi Street, Bombay—3.

OPENING OF KRISHNRAJA BRIDGE

The President of the District Board, Hassan, reading the address of welcome to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on the occasion of opening the Krishnaraja Bridge at Gorur.

The newly opened Krishnaraja Bridge at Gorur.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC MEETING.

SELECT INDIAN ATHLETES CONTESTING.

GOOD RESPONSE FROM ALL OVER INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The greatest aggregation of the picked Indian athletes ever assembled in one place for an All-India Athletic Contest will meet at Eden Gardens, Calcutta, from the 3rd to 5th February under the auspices of the all-India Olympic Association for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the Indian Empire at the Far Eastern Championship Games in China next August, and the Ninth Olympiad at Amsterdam in 1928. These athletes have been chosen as a result of Olympic meetings conducted in practically all the Indian Provinces and States. The official entry list consists of athletes accompanied by 10 coaches representing Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Gwalior, the Punjab, the U. P., the C. P., Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. The out of town athletes will be accommodated in the huge London Mission School in Bhowanipur and a special hospitality committee is arranging for an interesting series of entertainments and sight-seeing tours. The first athletes to arrive in Calcutta will be those representing Madras, the Punjab, and Mysore ,who are due on the 31st January.

SIR DORAB TATA TO PRESIDE.

Among the members of the all-India Olympic Association who have so far accepted the invitation to be present in Calcutta to witness the sports are:—

Sir Dorab J. Tata of Bombay, the President, who will preside and present the Olympic Certificates at the finals; Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy Mudaliar of Madras, the Honorary Treasurer, Major I. Burn-Murdoch of Ambala, Inspector of Physical Training in the Indian Army, Mr. C. E. Newham of Lahore, Mr. R. M. Statham of Madras and Dr. S. K. Kane.

Following are the official entries:—

Bihar and Orissa:—L. T. Newman, J. J. Watt, M. Wahiduddin, F. Watt; Nihar Chandra Ray; Pandey Shyam Narain, Sheo Nandan Prasad; Ram Charitra Lal; Lakshmi Narain Singh; Nihal Das Mahant; Coaches: Captain Hearn; S. Moinul Hag.

Bombay:—B. D. Chawan; R. A. Sneddon; P. A. D'Awoine; J. A. Scott; P. B. Ketreeba; G. D. Punewala; R. M. Pinto; R. K. Deshpande; H. S. Lyhnn; R. M. Pochkhanawalla; N. O. Contractor; J. N. Lelinwalla.

Central Provinces:—Afzal Husein; W. H. Konade; Babulal Parashar; G. N. Awasthy; Sarfarajkhan; Balbhadra Shukul; Bhambal. Coach: Dr. S. K. Kane.

Gwalior:—Aheer; Pritamsingh Maniram; Amara; Rasool; Jafar.

Hyderabad:—Khaleel-ur-Rahman; E. G. Ash; M. Ash; Weson; Balwant Singh; Saifullah Khan.

Madras:—J. C. Heathcote; C. S. Baldrey; W. M. Roberts; J. A. Sharpe; J. Murphy; A. Eling; Shaik Davood; V. A. Thampi. Coach: H. C. Buck.

Mysore:—M. G. Vijayasarathi; A. T. Kannabiran; N. Gangian; M. V. Venkatamanswami; C. A. Kankajetty.

Punjab:—G. W. Lal; Abdul Hamid; Devraj Narang; L. Naik Udham Singh; Dr. Zaka Ullah; Abdul Malik; Lal Shah; Sergt. F. C. Wells; Gholam Murtaza; Gurbachan Singh; Atta Ellahi Shaikh; Dalip Singh; L. Bomb; Nadir Ali; M. Muzaffar. Coaches:—C. E. Newham and G. D. Sondhi.

United Provinces:—G. E. Paine; M. H. Doutre; G. W. D. Johnson; Deori Lal; Z. S. Khan; M. Y. Kidwai; Meredith Doutre; A. W. Swing; L. V. Clarke; R. W. Bason; K. C. Chakravarty. Coach:—J. G. Taylor.

Bengal:—R. Burns; J. Anthony; J. S. Hall, B. N. Ghosh, V. P. Khadilkar; A. R. Mukerjee; F. W. Needham; C. E. Morganstern; S. K. Ray; L. C. Talsell; A. Longhram; Abu Yusuf; M. G. Mirzabeg; S. P. Banerjee; G. H. Das; P. K. Gosh; S. N. Bose. Three additional entries names pending.

SWIMMING CONTEST.

The Swimming Events contested for the first time in India attracted 3 swimmers from Bombay, 3 from Bihar and Orissa; 2 from the U. P. one from Mysore and five from Bengal. The official events are the 50 yards, 440 yards and one mile swim and these will be conducted at the College Square Tank on February 4th at 3 o'clock.

ORDER OF EVENTS.

The order of events for the finals on February 5th is as follows:—

Hurdles 3 p.m., 880 3-10 p.m., 100 3-20 p.m., High Jump 3-30 p.m., Mile 3-50 p.m., 220. 4-10 p.m., Hop, Step, Jump 4-20 p.m., Shot Put 4-30 p.m., 440 4-45 p.m., Long Jump 4-55 p.m., Relay 5-15 p.m., March Past 5-25 p.m., Presentation 5-30 p.m.—A. P.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

FATHER OF CHINESE NATIONALISM.

Courtesy "Lansbury's Weekly."

SUN YAT-SEN.
Father of Chinese Nationalism.

EN ROUTE TO CHINA.

Indian troops embarking for "defensive" purposes.

BOMBAY ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC TRAILS

"Chronicle Photo".
Athletes, chosen from Bombay, leaving for alcutta to take part in the Calcutta Olympic Sports trials.

STEEL AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(Continued from page 8.)

directions. Not only that but the protection to the Indian iron and steel industry, about which there is such a big tom-tom in official and industrial circles, would be a cruel hoax perpetrated simply with a view to benefit the British manufacturers at the expense of the poor millions of India. The Indian people would be penalised and they will have to pay 20|25 per cent. higher prices for their steel, because all Continental, American or Japanese steel would be subjected to about 20 per cent. higher tariffs by the new arrangement which is proposed to be brought into force.

The people will have to pay higher prices not only for non-British steel, because on accoent of the higher duties steel prices would be forced up by these manufacturers.

It was an honest policy to offer a maximum bounty of Rs. 60 lacs (£450,000) to the Indian Steel Industry when it failed to make a profit of Rs. 2 crores (£1.5 million); when the Indian industry made that much profit the bounty automatically ceased. The Tariff Board argues that on account of the help offered by the bounties the Industry has been put on a more substantial foundation. The Bounty was meant to enable the Industry to pay a reasonable dividend on the capital investment. It was never meant to pay accumulated arrears of interest charges on the Debentures and Preference Shares. If the Industry was making good profits as is said to be the case, the obvious and honest course was for the Board and the Government to lessen the burden of the bounty, and give some relief to the tax-payer, instead of leaving the gates wide open for the dumping of British goods, and at the same time burdening the over-burdened tax-payer with higher tariffs. Healthy competition from continental steel producers was desirable to save the millions of rupees of the Indian people, on account of the cheaper competitive prices of foreign imports. We have been treated instead, with the octopus a possible British monopoly in the imports of iron and steel. There is also a danger of unscrupulous merchants in Britain importing cheap foreign steel, and then passing of the same to India at low preferential duties. The people would be prevented from getting the benefit of cheaper goods. So in the very words of the Tariff Board "The manufacturer of machinery in India would be discouraged."

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

The bogey of discouraging "British Standard of Steel" is simply raised by the British capitalist spider or his henchmen in India to catch the innocent and uneducated flies all over the Empire in his net. It is said that the Tata Iron and Steel Company have made a profit of Rs. 13.1 million (£1 million) during the last nine months of the official year. Is it no wonder that when the British Steel Works have been crippled or closed owing to the abnormal situation of the British Coal Strike the Company has made a better profit than was expected last year. It does not justify the optimistic view of the Tariff Board in doing away with the bounty altogether. We would have welcomed a lesser bounty of Rs. 30 lacs, and an honest policy towards the people, instead of the dangerous and highly injurious policy of virtually looting the people by higher tariffs, and Imperial Preference, under the high sounding and alluring camouflage of giving protection on the Industry. The Baldwin Government seems intent on widening the grip of the British Manufacturing Octopus over ill-developed parts of the Empire, including India, at the sacrifice of the millions of people in the land. The Liberal Party while it was inactive opposition thwarted for a time the policy of the Imperial Tariff Reformers. But now it has been lying low. The bureaucracy has got a chance to put in a thin end of the wedge and the Steel Industry Tariff Board recommendations, and acceptance by the Indian Government thereof is a glaring instance in point.

We would not be surprised if the Indian Cotton Mill Industry Tariff Board also made similar recommendation of Imperial Preference in regard to the imports of piece-goods into India favouring the "British manufacturers" with a lower tariff, and levying higher tariffs on Japanese and other imports at the sacrifice of the interests of the poor people, who would prefer buying cheaper Japanese cloth instead

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS FOR COCHIN.

MOTIONS DISALLOWED IN COUNCIL.

CITIZENS DEMAND ELECTED PRESIDENT.

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

A Cochin M.L.C., writing to the Press says that two resolutions given notice of by a member to draft a detailed scheme of Constitutional Reform for associating people of the State in increasing measure with the Government of the State and to appoint a Committee to examine the draft constitution submitted by some of the elected councillors have been disallowed by the Dewan, (President), as they affected the prerogative of His Highness the Maharaja. He also says the Members' Privilege of Speech on the Bill has been disallowed also. To condemn these rulings a public meeting was held at Trichur and a resolution was passed demanding an elected President for the Council.—Free Press.

RS. 28000, EMBEZZLED IN POST OFFICE.

TREASURER UNDER ARREST.

BENARES, Jan. 28.

A shortage of Rs. 28,000 in the amount kept in the General Post Office Treasury was detected by the Government Auditor on Tuesday. The Treasurer has been arrested and will be sent up for trial for alleged embezzlement.—A. P.

NCREASE OF LAND REVENUE.

PROTEST MEETING AT MULSHIPETA

POONA, Jan 27.

A large and representative public meeting of the land-holders and agriculturists of Mulshi Peta was held on Sunday last at Mala Village near the Mulshi Dam of the Tata Power Company to protest against the proposed increase in revenue assessment to the extent of 33 1|3 per cent. in some villages and 25 per cent. in other villages of Mulshi Peta, as a result of the second revision settlement carried out by Government. The meeting was attended by Mr. N. R. Gunjal M.L.C. Mr. Martand Trimbak was in the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the present condition of the ryots in Mulshi Peta did not justify any increase in revenue assessment. A Committee was appointed to bring to the notice of the Collector of Poona and the higher authorities, the 'grievances' of the people in this connection.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA

There are about two crores of people in India who claim Marathi as their mother-tongue. From Nagpur to Belgaum and Bombay to Hyderabad the pricipal language spoken is Marathi. There are about sixty newspapers in Maharashtra proper and greater Maharashtra and they constitute an unmistakable medium of expression of what is passing on in the mind of the Marathi-speaking population in this country. The following are a few selections from some of these papers.

CURRENCY BILLS.

In a popularly written dialogue, imagined to have taken place between two exponents of the Government and Nationalist viewpoints, regarding the three Currency Bills of Sir Basil Blackett. "Kesari" exposes the Government's untenable and false position. In a leading article on the same subject, "Kesari" in its latest issue, challenges most of the points raised by his Bills and comes to the conclusion that the 18d. ratio is fixed with the single object in view of removing the Finance Member's anxiety in respect of the Budget and benefitting British manufacturers. In the end the paper appeals to all the members of the Assembly not to pass the Currency Bills as they are detrimental to the interests of all classes of the Indian people—manufacturers, merchants, workers and peasants.

INDIA AND CHINA.

In an instructive, well-informed and vigorous series of editorials on the Chinese question the "Nawa Kal" exposes the deep designs of British imprrialism in China and conclusively points out, that in spite of all protestations to the contrary, the British statesmen and warlords, as representatives of the financial-capitalist interests in China, are determined to put down with a high hand, the Chinese liberation movement, although the Chinese people are also equally determined to uphold their social, economic and political liberties. The journal vigorously and pertinently protests against the dispatch of Indian troops and roundly asks, why Indians are to be forced to participate in this dirty business and why above all the expenses of the troops also shouted be borne by India.

SHRADHANANDA MEMORIAL.

Almost every paper in Maharashtra has extended its hearty support to the Swami Shraddhananda Memorial scheme, formulated by the Maharashtra Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha. It is proposed that a lakh of rupees should be collected in the whole of Maharashtra and from the proceeds of interest thereof, Swamiji's work of reconversion to Hinduism, removal of untouchability and starting of rescue homes should be carried on. People who are opposed to communal and sectional propaganda have given their support to this scheme and sooner or later the scheme promises to materialise. Dr. N. D. Savarkar, assisted by both of his illustrious brothers, has recently started a weekly journal and named it after the great Swamiji. From the tenour of its writings so far, the paper appears to be a strong, aggressive, pro-Hindu paper. In a leading article in its latest issue, the "Shraddhananda" exhorts all Hindus to look up to Nepal as the only independent Hindu state and as such the saviour of the religion, culture and civilisation of the Hindus!

HOW IS SAKLATWALA RECEIVED?

The whole of the Indian press has accorded a hearty welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, but one notices that there are very many mental reservations. The same mood, one finds, is reflected in the Mahratta press. Almost all journals have accorded him ungrudging welcome as an illustrious Indian and an indefatigable worker in the cause of India's freedom. His programme is given wide and prominent publicity and his speeches also have been generally well-reported. But, curiously enough no Marathi journal has so far authoritatively, that is editorially associated itself with his views, which are indeed very clear, unequivocal and strong. As his creed and doctrines are not yet well-understood, he has created a great confusion in the popular mind and it has found its unmistakable expression in the writings in the press.

Professor Gangule, a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, delivered an address at a meeting of the students of Nagpur, on "Rural Leadership." He dwelt on the value of success in agriculture, and said that two things were necessary for agriculturists, greater production and an efficient organisation.

LIFELONG SUFFERERS CAN END DYSPEPSIA

Many of life's troubles are unavoidable, but many are not, and in the latter category fall dyspepsia and all stomach troubles which are caused, not necessarily by the food which has been [illegible] which sets up fermentation and upsets the system generally, causing intense pain and suffering. Dyspepsia can be avoided by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, the world-famed remedy, which relieves instantly by neutralising acidity and preventing any possible stomach disorder. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals because it has been tried and proved to be without equal for stopping all stomach troubles, and generally keeping the digestive organs in sound working order. Every chemist throughout the country sells 'Bisurated' Magnesia in powder and tablet forms.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COUNCIL IN SESSIONS.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(BY S. M. R.)

As distance always lends charm to the view, the present writer had, in previous years, watched the councillors in conclave from the visitors' gallery with feliengs of admiration bordering on awe. But from the floor of the House, the proceedings appeared as dull as the proverbial ditch-water.

The first sessions commenced with the usual oaths taking, which ceremony the members performed in a most lumbering fashion and in tones which were calculated to give the impression that they wanted to whisper some secret of their heart into the ears of the Chairman. Almost all the Berar members, quite non-chalantly, took a wrong oath, forgetting the fact that "Red-tapism" had "nominated" them to the Council "after election."

The one man who fumbled out the correct oath had, as the irony of fate would have it, most unceremoniously to withdraw from the Presidential contest, unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

The last day was the gala-day for the Ministers-Designate and their entourage. The announcement of the personnel of the Ministry, which was made, in sepulchral tones, by the Senior Member of the Cabinet, did not cause any surprise in the House, though it might have caused some heart-burning among the grey-haired "Front-benchers", who had been in the run for the "Montague Prize." After having realised to their cost that there is always many a slip between the cup and the lip, they strained every nerve to look as happy and contented as they could, under the circumstances. But the dramatic turn of events, culminating in the formation of the Ministry, appeared to upset the equanimity of those on whom the "Dame of Office" had graciously smiled. The youthful acquisition to the bureaucratic fold, who had, after all, been conquered by her whom he had long despised, looked perturbed in the first raptures of this new-fangled love. Love smites mute, and, in this case, it has smitten him incoherent.

Congratulations poured in, from all sides, like the shower of flowers on the head of a newly-wedded Government House bride. The doyen of the Council, who is growing younger with years, was the first to bless the "Union of Parties," which he had so much helped to bring about. He pronounced his benedictions from the Presidential chair, to which he had been raised to enjoy his well-earned rest, in a quite pontifical style. The Leader of the Mahomedans offered his meed of praise to his more fortunate "fellow-members of the English Bar" with the austerity with which he addresses the assessors to send the prisoner in the dock to the gallows. The Mahomedan constituencies of C. P. and Berar have returned a garrulous lot, this time, apparently, to atone for the silence of their representatives in previous years. Every one of the Muslim members looked too eager to demonstrate to the world, at the top of his voice that he knew how to vibrate his vocal chords. The Hon. Member, hailing from the "wildest of the wilds," thundered forth his eulogy with the vehemence of a tiger, roaring in the sylvan haunts of Amarkuntak. Just when one of the 'manuscript orators" was balancing himself to regale the House with some choicest periods, the Senior Rao rose to wind up the proceedings by recalling a happy thought of Beaconsfield. Some one whispered. "Veni, Vidi, Vici" A far cry from the Thames to the Tiber!

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Standing crops were damaged by locusts in Karachi, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad and Miraj Taluka and by frost in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals. Rabi crops have failed in Ahmednagar excepting Sheogaon and were withering in West Khandesh and Nasik and in parts of East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Satara Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton is in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Jamkhandi. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 25 to 53; Gujarat 27 to 56; Konkan 30 to 41; Deccan 28 to 52; Karnatak 28 to 41.

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1927 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of Re. 1 by m. o. 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration & postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES REMAIN STEADY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In the share market, jutes have been a steady feature although most attention was centred on the lower priced issues. Demand for the hundred rupee stock was only moderate. In coals, a moderate turnover was concluded at steady prices. In teas, there seems to be a little more interest shown in this section of the market although enquiry is still meagre. In miscellaneous nothing of any special importance was recorded. Values on the whole registered no changes. Bengal Papers are marked up about one point. Rubbers maintained their steady tone on a fair enquiry. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 77/7, 4 per cent new loan 1960/70 88/6, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 107/3 6 per cent bonds 1932 107/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1513.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 102.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord. 24, Bowreah ord. 350, Dunbar ord. 186/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 590, Auckland 287, Birla ord 11/8, Clive 39/10, Craig 5/4, Empire 57/9, Fort Gloster 80, Gondalpara 1126, Hooghly ord 87, Howrah 46/14, Hukumchand ord 14/6, Kamarhatty 710, Kankinarah 550, Lawrence 653, Lansdowne 312, Lothian 496, National 33/12, Northbrook 57/8, Nuddea 48/12, Orient 200, Presidency 9/2, Reliance 82.

Coals:—Burrakur 19, Jainty West annas 14, Kosoonda and Nyadee 11/8, Kanrdi 5/10, New Beerbhoom 25/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6/15, Burma Corporation 10/4, Bengal Telephone ord 11/8, do pref 11/12, Patna Electric new issue 12/8, Indian Iron and Steel 9/13, B. I. Corporation ord 4/12, Indian Cables 3/10, Madan Theatres 4/10, Bengal Paper ord 37/8, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/14, Anglo Oriental Navigation 23, Carew and Co. 94, Champaran Sugar 10/4.

Tea Companies:—Dejoo Valley 12/12, Gohpur 7/12, Gulma pref 9/8, Hattikhira 27/14, Patrakola pref 103, Pussimbing 13/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

BANDRA TOWN-PLANNING SME.CHE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the report of the protest meeting of the Bandra landholders, will you please find space for the following in your paper?

The idea of abandonment of the town planning scheme which seems to find support from this body, ought never to be entertained. If the authorities decide upon it, it would be verily a waste of all the amount and energy expended on it so far. The scheme should be carried through, to completion; else it would be a gross betrayal of the interests of the many landholders who have acquired lands on the virtual promises of early road developments.

Even otherwise, one cannot but regard as an eyesore the land comprised in the scheme as it stands at present. Take the portion between Turner Road and Khar Market. What a contrast with the very much more developed schemes of Khar, Santa Cruz and Vile Parle on the north and even Mahim on the south. These other developments originated long after the present scheme was mooted and to-day they are ideal schemes to the standing disgrace of the authorities who have as though intentionally left this eyesore to stand uncared for. It is indeed high time that the scheme be pushed on with and a cleaner, brighter area, than the slovenly trackless one it is at present, brought into existence.

As regards the protest meeting, all that can be reasonably demanded by the landholders is a decrease in the development charges levied. Now that the scheme has been considerably modified, the wider roads becoming narrower in the scheme, it is fair to expect that the original contributions would also undergo a proportionate decrease. The arbitrator can under these new conditions claim only Re. 1 per square yard for development. What is therefore necessary is a critical examination of the calculations of the arbitrator by a competent body to see whether such a reduction is not feasible. But such a reduction is one thing and the total doing away with the scheme on that account is another. It certainly cannot be a ground for recommending the stoppage of the scheme in toto. It is hoped the authorities as well as the landowners would bear these facts in mind and evolve without bickerings, a successful town planning scheme at an early date.—Yours, etc.

S. R.

DAMAGE OF RS. 10 LAKS BY FIRE

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

A disastrous fire broke out early this morning in the rice mill No. 7 in Kanoungtoe belonging to the Chinese firm Wob Moh Lone and Company resulting in the entire destruction of the building, plants and machineries and godowns including stock in trade, mill, rice and paddy leaving only two paddy godowns unburnt. The loss is estimated at about ten lakhs. The property was almost covered by insurance.—

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

The western disturbance has caused a few falls of snow in Kashmir. Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for a quarter of inch of rain at Chaibasa.

The temperature is rising slowly to the normal in Gujarat and Rajputana. It is above normal from North Hyderabad to Chota Nagpur.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and Frontier Hills.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 P.M.—THE MULUND PLATE.—Div. II. 6 furlongs.

COSTA RICA	1
KADOOR BEG	2
JALMOOD	3

2-45 P.M.—THE MULUND PLATE.—Div. I. 6 Furlongs.

NOORULMULK	1
WELDON	2
AMARA	3

3-15 P.M.—THE KINGSCLESE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

PECULIAR	1
SWANSHOT	2
PACK UP	3

3-45 P.M.—THE TANSA PLATE.—Div. I. 1 1/2 Miles.

HASHASH	1
MANSOOR BEG	2
TIGER KING	3

4-15 P.M.—THE TANSA PLATE.—Div. II. 1 1/2 Miles.

SULTAN BEG	1
ARABIAN STAR	2
SOLOMON'S SONG	3

4-45 P.M.—THE AINTICE PLATE.—1 Mile

LUCKY LAD	1
CAILES	2
THE SLOOT	3

5-15 P.M.—THE PERTH PLATE.—1 1/4 Miles.

COLD CANLAS	1
CANDLE HILL	2

5-45 P.M.—THE DANEBUY H'CAP.—6 Furlongs.

PROUD CHIEFTAIN	1
ORMISTON	2
DEFEND	3

6-15 P.M.—THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE —10 Furlongs.

TRIS FACILE	1
LIMBAS	2
LUCKY MAN	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.
NOORULMULK
PROUD CHIEFTAIN.

LORD WINTERTON AT PATIALA.

OPENS ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

PATIALA, Jan. 28.

Lord Winterton accompanied by Lady Winterton arrived in Patiala yesterday, and were received by the Maharaja attended by his Foreign Minister. The programme of the Under-Secretary of State included a visit to the Hospital and the State Museum, and the opening of the Power House.

His Highness the Maharaja requested Lord Winterton to declare the Power House open under the name of Patiala Winterton Power House.

Lord Winterton said that his present visit to India was entirely private and un-official, and he had decided with the concurrence of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State not to undertake any duties of a public character, such as making speeches or presiding over meetings, even of a philanthropic character. However, he had broken that day the letter of the rule, but he did not feel he had broken it in spirit. He had been honoured by the Maharaja's wish to have the Power House named after him. Later, Lord and Lady Winterton, the Maharaja and party left for shooting.—A. P.

TENSE SITUATION AT PATUAKHALI.

SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED

BARISAL, Jan. 28.

The latest news from Patuakhali is that, in spite of the recent disturbance inside and outside the jail, satyagraha is being pushed on vigorously. An injunction under Section 144 C. P. C. has been issued by the authorities. It is stated that the condition of the Mahomedan who received wounds as a result of yesterday's disturbance is serious. Though no further disturbance is reported either from the jail or outside, the situation is regarded as very alarming. The authorities are taking immediate action to allay public apprehension. The District Magistrate who was at Bhola when the disturbances broke out, came here hurriedly on receipt of news. To-day the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police left for Patuakhali.—A. P.

BAN ON MEETINGS.

SEQUEL TO DISTURBANCE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Section 144 has been declared in Patuakhali prohibiting all meetings and assembly of five persons and more, consequent on the disturbance at Patuakhali Jail, which occurred yesterday morning at 11-38 a.m. —Free Press.

GOLD IN BHAVNAGAR STATE

Preliminary analysis having revealed traces of gold in the ores obtained from the hills of Sihor in Bhavnagar State, at a distance of 14 miles from the town of Bhavnagar, the State has given a proprietary licence for about 800 acres of land, for a period of 30 years, to a company which has undertaken to make further investigations. Under the agreement, the State will charge the company one anna per acre per annum during the period of investigation, and when the concern is started, the rate will be increased to four annas per acre together with 7 1/2 per cent. share of the profits.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO CURRENCY BILL.

CONFLICTING VIEWS FROM PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Punjab being our agricultural province, the views expressed by its Government, and others, though conflicting, are of considerable importance. The views are those of the Punjab Government, the Punjab Trades Association, Sir Ganga Ram, Mr. Strickland Registrar, Co-operative Societies and of Mr. Darling, Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab.

The Provisions of the Bill have been carefully considered by the Governor-in-Council with his Ministers. They support the proposal that the rupee should be stabilised in terms of gold and they accept the gold bullion standard on the assumption that it is not at present practicable to introduce a gold standard. They consider, however, that the gold bullion standard should be regarded as a stage in the policy of ultimate adoption of a gold standard with gold as part of currency.

In regard to the rate at which rupee should be stabilised, there is some difference of opinion on the understanding that the rupee can be maintained at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d. The Governor-in-Council accepts (by a majority) the arguments of the Currency Commission in favour of that rate. He attaches great importance to the direct and indirect loss to provincial finances which a lower rate would involve and considers that the adoption of a rate of 1s. 4d. would seriously retard the development of province. The Hon. Ministers are divided on the question.

The Punjab Trades Association strongly support provisions of the bill. Sir Ganga Ram says, taking figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25, India would under 1/6 lose on exports 24 crores a year. Annual loss on excess of export over imports per annum would be 6-12 crores. The industrial classes which at present largely overlap the agricultural classes will be hard hit by foreign competition. On the other hand the Government would save over three crores a year on home charges under 1/6. Inspite of all these considerations Sir Gangaram is prepared to accept 1/6 provided the amount represented roughly by the losses of agricultural and industrial classes are earmarked for industrial development and improvements in agricultural methods and processes, education and research, which the Lin-Lithgow Commission would probably recommend.

OBJECTIONS NOT INSUPERABLE.

Mr. Strickland, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, while accepting 1/6 observes that "there is no objection to the demonetisation of gold coinage or to arrangements for sale of gold bullion; but when the Government proceeds to deprive paper note of its convertibility into silver the rural population will on a large scale and for a considerable period of time refuse entirely to receive the paper note. Except, perhaps, at a considerable discount, there will be a very great demand for silver rupees. With a probability of hoarding, I do not consider these objections insuperable. Nor will the depreciation of paper currency last for ever. But it will be necessary to provide a large amount of silver currency for a year or two if gold certificates are issued at the same time. As convertibility of paper note is removed, they will increase the depreciation of paper note and increase the temporary difficulty. But since they are likely to be more acceptable to the rural population, they will rapidly replace paper note and will shorten the period of stress which they have intensified."

DRAW BACK OF 18D. RATIO.

Mr. Darling, Income Tax Commissioner and author of the wel-lknown book dealing with the Punjab Rural Problem, says: While 1/6 has the advantage of approximating to that which has been more or less in force for two years, its drawback is that in benefiting the consumer, importer and creditor at the expense of the producer, exporter and debtor. It is likely to operate to the disadvantage of the agricultural community that is to say to the disadvantage of the majority of the country. To take but a single instance the rise in the gold value of the rupee from 1s. 4d. in 1927 to 1s. 6d. in 1925 added 12-1/2 per cent. to the gold value of India's agricultural debts so far, as the latter was incurred before 1918. The importance of this is evident from the fact that this debt has been estimated at 600 crores. I do not, however, suggest that a rate of 1s. 4d. should be adopted in place or 1s. 6d., but only that it mighty possibly be advisable to consider some intermediate rate. If the choice lies between 1s. 6d. and 1s. 4d. the former is certain to be preferred. The Commission wisely remark that India requires some link that is real, and not only real, but conspicuously visible between the currency of the country and gold. I am doubtful whether this will be secured by their proposals. Only the rich will be able to purchase 400 ozs. of gold, and only the prudent and the thrifty will be prepared to wait three years or more in obtaining gold by the purchase of a savings certificate, as the bulk of India's 319 millions are neither rich, prudent nor thrifty. These two provisions will only appeal to a very small minority, for the majority proposals involve gradual replacement of silver rupee by an inconvertible note.

EXPERIMENT WITH ONE RUPEE NOTES.

The experiment already made with one-rupee notes which then moreover were convertible in fact. Any how until the present reserve of silver coin and bullion (85 crores on the 30th April 1926 is absorbed, by which time, it is anticipated that the one-rupee note will be established in popular favour, this proposal, however, is subject to an important reservation indicated in paragraph 135 of the report which is based upon the possibility of a large rise in the price of silver. Should this rise take place before the one-rupee note is established, it might create a very difficult situation.

THE QUESTION OF HOARDING.

The Commission themselves remark that if facilities for converting notes into rupees were withdrawn or seriously curtailed, the growth of the note circulation would, probably, be checked, and the popularity of the new notes would be endangered. It s important, therefore, that the possibility should be sufficiently discounted. The Commission hope that their proposals will discourage hoarding; far from doing this, I think that they may very well have the contrary effect, for, when it is realised on the one hand that gold though obtainable from Government can only be obtained with difficulty and on the other that rupees though continuing in circulation will not ultimately be available in exchange for notes, both gold and silver are likely to be treasured more dearly than ever, and the rupee may even get a scarcity value as it did for a time in certain areas during the war. I think that this aspect of the Commissioner's proposals should be most carefully considered in its relation to rural mind before any step is taken committing Government to the acceptance of the proposals as a whole. The latter are no doubt most attractive in form and most persuasively expressed, but they are possibly premature for a country whose monetary conditions are still comparatively primitive.

READ

ISLAMIC CULTURE

A Quarterly Review edited by Mr. M. Marmaduke Pickthall contains articles of high interest by well-known authorities on Religion, History, Ethics, Literature, Arts and Social developments etc.

JUST OUT

Contents for January 1927.

1. **The Modernity of Islam:**—Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.
2. **Hafiz: A Poem**—Nawab Nizamat Jung, O.B.E., C.I.E.
3. **The Spirit of Asia and Asiatic History.** Felix Valyi.
4. **The Unity of Islam**—F. Krenkow.
5. **Al Biruni's India.**—Abdullah Yusuf Ali, C.I.E.
6. **The Origins of the Arabian Nights.**—Dr. Joseph Horovitz.
7. **The Shalimar Gardens of Lahore.**—Prof. Muhd. Shafi.
8. **Banat Su'ad.**—Prof. M. HidayatHussain
9. **The Muslims and Greek Schools of Philosophy.**—Moulana Syed Suleyman Nadvi.
10. **A Note on Muslim Juris prudence.**—Moulana Mahmud Hasan Khan.
11. **Muslim Education.**—M. Marmaduke Pickthall.
12. **A Ninth Century Defence of Islam.**—Prof. L.F. Rushbrook Williams, C.B.E.
13. **Reform of Muslim Society.**—Late Prince Said Halim Pashah.
14. **Studies in Indian Painting.**—N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.
15. **Books and Authors**

Annual Subscription for India Rs. 10/-
" " Abroad £ 1/1
pply to, The Manager, "Islamic Culture," Civil Service House, Hyderabad-Deccan.

A MENDEMNTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

MR A RANGASWAMI'S MOVE

NEW DELHI, January 27.

It is understood that on 1st February Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar will move in the Assembly for reference to a Select Committee the amendments to the Assembly's Standing Orders of which he has given notice.

It will be remembered that in January last year he gave notice of exactly identical amendments calculated to enlarge the powers of the Assembly to regulate its course of business and these were not pursued because of the Swaraj Party's walk-out in March last. Mr. Iyengar has renewed his attempt and will now make his Select Committee motion on Tuesday which is set apart for non-official bills.

There will be a meeting of the Congress Party the day after to-morrow to discuss the attitude to be adopted in respect of next week's business in the Assembly.—A. P.

CURRENCY OFFICE ASSOCIATION

TO CONGRATULATE MR. JOSHI.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Currency Office Association will bt held to-day (Saturday) at 3-0 p.m. in the Currency Office to congratulate Mr. S. C. Joshi M. A., L. L. B., Advocate on his nomination to the Legislative Council. Deputy Controller of the Currency has kindly consented to preside.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND.

Under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, the opening ceremony of the "Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji's Industrial Home for the Blind," will be performed by the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at 151 A., Third Kumbharwada Lane, Northbrook Street, near Null Bazar, Round Temple. All donors, contributors and subscribers of the Blind Relief Association are invited to attend.

LLOYD BARRAGE & CANAL CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES AND APPOINTMENTS.

HAJI M. M. BALOCH'S QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following is a list of 10 questions, which Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch will ask at the ensuing (Febreary) Session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

LLOYD BARRAGE ESTIMATES.

Will Government be pleased to state:—
(a) When they have revised the estimates of Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction so as to raise them from 18 crores of repees to 24 crores as stated by His Excellency the Governor at the Dinner of Engineers at Bombay in November last.
(b) Would Government please give the revised estimates before the Council.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor in reply to Sind Zamindars' Address in Sukkur in December last 1924 had stated that the execution of works connected with the Lloyd Barage and Canals Construction required the appointments of Engineers with very special technical qualifications and vast practical experience of similar works. With reference to that would Government be pleased to state:—

(a) How many similar works have been carried out in Sind or the Presidency requiring the same class of machinery and skill where Bombay P. W. D. officers could have obtained experience to fit them for Lloyd Barrage projects?

(b) Would Government please give the required information in tabular form in the attached statement for officers serving in this scheme from the Chief Engineer to Assistant Engineers?

(c) From the attached statement is it not apparent that the formula was designed as a matter of policy to exclude Muslim Engineers? If not please state whether most of the Muslim applicants could not be found suitable for one or the other of the above charges.

(d) Is it not dangerous to appoint officers with less than ten years experience in responsible charges on works of this magnitude and class.

(e) Is it not that the Sind Irrigation is different from that in Presidency. If so (i) why are officers with Presidency experience employed in Sind, (ii) that also in responsible charges and (iii) some of them against their will and some in immediate danger of loosing their health permanently.

A statement showing technical qualification of Engineers in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction and similar works done by them before joining the Barrage is enclosed with the question.

EXPENDITURE.

Will Government be pleased to supply the required information regarding the expenditure incurred on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction in the form of statement A. attached herewith and answer the questions subjoined below:—

(Here a statement, marked as statement A is enclosed, for showing the expenditure incurred on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction upto 31st August last).

QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENT A.

1. Is the project working according to the programme detailed out.

2. (a) If there is delay give cause, (b) how many years it would add to the proposed period of completion, (c) from their experience of 3 years actual progress of work, will Government please state how many years they would take to complete the project against the original contemplated period.

3. What would be the effect on financial results of the project due to delays of accumulation of interests, etc.

4. (a) What is the percentage of establishment charges, i.e., (c) plus (d) on (e) works as compared to the same, (b) Does Government consider this fair as compared to project estimated item.

APPOINTMENTS OF PUNJAB ENGINEERS.

Will Government be pleased to consider the recommendations of the Secretary of States' Committee in connection with Sukker Barrage Scheme that in view of the nature of works in this scheme being absolutely outside the experience of Bombay Engineers, suitable Engineers with experience of similar works be borrowed from among the Punjab Engineers and thus employ the Punjab Engineers to execute this scheme?

(b) Are Government aware that the Punjab Engineers have vast experience and would finish the scheme economically and within time as they have done with the Sutlej Valley Project?

(c) Do Government realize that the inexperienced of those working at present in the Barrage would mean to the Presidency another disaster like the Development Department which it can ill-afford to bear?

LLOYD BARRAGE-ROHRI CANALS, CIRCLE.

5. The Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir had stated on August 6th 1925 that there were no excesses on estimates of Rohri Canal Circle except land acquisition and preliminary expenses. In that connection would Government be pleased:—

(a) To give a list of buildingg constructed with estimated figures and actual costs. (b) to give a list showing that provision in the Rohri Canal Circle for preliminary expenses and actual costs of lands, (c) to state the extent of land in acres and the rate at which it was estimated to be acquired and the actual number of acres now required and the probable total cost, (d) to give the different items on which saving is expected to cover up excesses on (a), (b) and (c) above, if any.

STEEL BEAMS.

Would Government be pleased to place a statement on the Council table showing:—

(a) Weight of steel beams and joists purchased for each building constructed in Rohri Canals Circle, (b) Initial cost, (c) dates of purchase and date of actual use in work, (d) amount of steel wasted, (e) cost of supervision till use, and (f) the loss to Government due to interest charges for purchasing steel long before it was actually used.

BRICK-FIELDS AT KANDIARO.

Would Government be pleased to state whether they have satisfied themselves about the affairs of brick-fields at Kandiaro, complaints of non-payments of wages to labour and ill-treament of subordinates under Mr. Didee, the Assistant Enginer, Rohri Canals Circle and what action have they taken?

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Will Governmen tbe pleased to apply the the required information regarding the establishments of all the offices of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction in the form of Statement B. attached herewith and answer the questions subjoined below:—

Here a statement marked Statement B is enclosed for showing the strength of Mussalmans.

QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENT B.

1. How is Mussalman recruitment encouraged?

(2) Are regular returns asked from the Chief Engineer Lloyd Barrage, showing appointments filled in by, and explaining in case of non-Mussalman appointments, the reasons why Mussalmans were not selected.

3. Is the Hon. Member satisfied that effect is being given to Government Resolution protecting Muslim interest.

4. Is it a fact that non-Sindhi non-Mussalmans are taken up while Sindhi Mussalmans are being refused.

5. If Hindus, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Parsis of Provinces other than Sind are being selected, why are not serious attempts made to bring Mussalman percentage as required by the Government by recruitment from among Mussalman who may by from the Presidency or other provinces.

6. Would Government be pleased to ask for regular returns of appointments in the Barrage from the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction every quarter, so that a watch regarding appointments may be kept over the doings of the Engineers and to see that the Government orders are being obeyed in right earnest.

7. Are Government aware that all the Head Clerks of Divisions borrowed from the junior establishment in divisions under the Chief Engineer in Sind were Hindus? No senior Muslim clerks are transferred to Barrage, because their transfer was opposed by heads (non-Muslims) of offices who wished to favour their own relations by such transfers.

8. Would Government be pleased to transfer at least 50 per cent. of Mussalman clerks in posts of Head Clerks and remove the injustice done to the Muslim clerks.

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

9. Will Government be pleased to supply the required information regarding the Temporary Engineers in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction in the form of Statement C. attached herewith and answer the questions sub-joined below:—

Here a statement, marked Statement C. is enclosed, for showing:

QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENT C.

1. Are Government satisfied with the state of affairs as shown in the Statement C., particularly as regards protection of Muslim interests which can only be effectively safeguarded by proper representation in Services.

2. Are Government proposing any particular steps, (a) to ensure that in future, that the Government Officers would not be able to set aside the Government Resolutions about recruitment of Mussalmans and, (b) how long would Government take to fill up the requisite Mussalmans number specially after the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy recently at Calcutta to Mussalmans of India.

3. Would Government be pleased to state that, (a) why non-Sindhi Mussalmans state that, (a) why non-Sindhi Mussalman Engineers are being refused while non-Mussalman non-Sindhi Engineers are being freely appointed and, (b) what steps do Government intend taking against Officers responsible for this prejudicial discrimination.

4. Are Government aware that the Hon. General Member stated in August last that he has appointed one Sindhi Mussalman who was expected to join soon but no such incident has taken place yet.

5. Are Government aware that the Hon. on the landing wharves prepared on the General Member stated in August last that no Mussalman Engineer had left Barrage but the fact is that one Mr. Mir Habibullah—an English qualified gentleman had left Barrage due to discouragement in spite of excellent work as certified by the Barrage Officers.

6. Are Government aware that the policy of discrimination against Mussalman for fresh recruitments as well as discouragement offered to those already in service is compelling them to leave Barrage service is most harmful to Muslim interests, (b) what steps do Government intend taking to end this unfair policy.

DRAGLINE EXCAVATORS.

Will Government be pleased to supply the required information regarding the Dragline Excavators in the form of Statement D. attached herewith and answer the questions sub-joined below.

Here a Statement, marked Statement D, is enclosed for showing expenditure incurred on Drag-line Excavators working in th eLloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH STATEMENT D.

1. (a) Would Government please state the monthly and total cost till date of maintaining Erectors, i.e., representatives (b) would Government please state the number of Mechanical Engineers on Barrage, (c) why are Erectors maintained when there are Government Mechanical Engineers and other Engineers already on the job. Is double expenditure not pure and simple waste.

2. Would Government please state the average cost of earth-work per 1000 cft. of Excavators working at (a) Head of Rohri Canal, (b) Mehrabpur, (c) Odherolal, (d) Head of Central Rice Canal, after adding wages of all labour and salary of Erectors, materials consumed, Operators, Fitters, depreciation, special and ordinary repairs as obtained from their total output and total expenditure on each till date, (e) if there be any difference, in rates at different places, please explain the reasons including the efficiency of Divisional and Circles Officers if responsible.

3. Would Government please state why were the Dredgers not used in filling earth Left and Right Banks, (b) what was the cost of filling by donkeys there, (c) what would have been the rate of dredged materials, (d) is (b) justified.

4. (a) Do Government think that two Dredgers would be useful of all, (b) what efficiency do they expect from them as compared to guaranteed output.

LONDON NOTES.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

LENIN IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Great Britain opened the New Year with a huge financial deficit of £146,430,046. There is still one more quarter of the Budget year to run. But the appalling difference between the revenue and expenditure for the first nine months of the financial year is fairly indicative of the disastrous effect on British trade of the industrial troubles of 1926. The serious position revealed in the national accounts has naturally aroused much anxiety regarding higher taxation next year. Side by side with the confession that they have incurred this alarming deficit, the treasury has issued a new conversion loan which will enable the rich bond-holders to draw more money out of the people. The only way the British ruling class can think of stabiiizing itself is to pile up more taxation upon the workers, while at the same time attacking their wages and hours. Another arresting feature of the financial statement published on the New Year's day is the fall in income-tax returns from the lower middle-class. They, too, are being crushed down.

AN ECONOMIC EARTHQUAKE.

The effect of the six months' miners' lock-out has been like that of an economic earthquake. It has resulted in serious internal dislocation of British industry and has severed very important world economic relations. Leaders of industry are frequently heard to state that they cannot remember any period in which business was worse than at present. The position of England, of English economics, and of the English State has been much more weakened than the capitalists and their spokesmen would admit. The world monopolist position of Great Britain has suffered a series of shocks. Britain's foreign trade is shrinking. The trade balance is becoming increasingly unfavourable. The adverse balance of trade during the first nine months of 1926 amounted to the colossal figure of £316,700,000. The decline of British capitalism is reflecting itself in the weakening relations between the mother-country and the Dominions.

The rise of the White Dominions to virtual political autonomy as registered by the published report of the inter-imperial relations committee of the Imperial Conference reveals only half the truth.

As even the conservative "Observer" described the session of the Imperial Conference "it ended in a confusion of mind, a chill of soul, and a paralysis of efficient purpose. At some moments afterwards, the verbal fiction of the Holy Roman Empire seemed to have come again. It seemed very possible that the next assembly might do more harm than good." It was therefore thought advisable to conduct the economic discussions this time in a secret session behind closed doors; so that the chorus of mutual congratulations at the end may not seem inappropriate.

Even the hard-headed "Economist" the responsible organ of British capitalism, hails the realization of "our long-cherished ideal that the Empire should depend on a state of mind". In order to avoid a categorical answer to the question of Home-rule of Independence, and perhaps also anxious to conceal the class-character of their ultimate objective, Indian leaders are used to define Swaraj in identical words—"as a state of mind." It is a curious coincedence. The Indian statesmen may now take comfort in the fact that their materialistic Imperial masters are at last showing signs of spiritual growth.

BLOW TO BRITISH PRESTIGE.

Apart from her relations with the Dominions, British prestige has also seriously suffered in relation to foreign countries during the year that has passed. Locarno was considered to be a triumph of British policy over the other European countries and to have established Great Britain as the leading force in continental politics. Unhappily, this has not proved so. In fact British prestige has never suffered so much as in the period since Locarno. Chamberlain this time returned to Geneva not as a Dictator but an intriguer. Germany as a result of Locarno has returned to a place in European politics which cannot be ignored. While British industry has steadily declined and imperial prestige received a staggering blow in China, Germany has reorganised her Ministry, is reconquering her old markets, financially penetrating Arabia and Abyssinia, and has already begun to talk of colonies. She and France are now in a position to face Great Britain and Italy on more than equal terms. While Germany is producing upto ninety per cent of her pre-war average France has emerged as a leading industrial Power as a result of the industrial reconstruction on the continent. The volume of world trade is increasing but Great Britain is not securing an appreciable share of it. As Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, pointed out, that between 1913 and 1925-6, America increased her trade with the British Empire by 108 per cent, and Great Britain by only 48 per cent. At this rate not so many years would elapse before Great Britain would be forced to take a second place in the trade of her own Empire. With the shrinking of the foreign trade the trade balance is becoming as we have seen increasingly unfavourable. The gold-reserves of the Bank of England are becoming smaller. The solidity of the gold standard so recently established is again menaced.

MR. SAKLATWALA M.P.

The Egyptian Legation has refused Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala a visa to land in Egypt which he had proposed to visit on his way back from India. In his protest, Mr. Saklatvala makes the following very pertinent remarks:—"I am experienced enough to realize that Egypt's refusal may be from Egypt yet not from Egyptians. I shall therefore thank you to enlighten me as to whether your refusal is based on your own authority, on any standing regulations against members of the British Communist Party, or whether it is the desire of the Egyptian Government to welcome only such British M.P.'s who endorsed the half-million sterling fine and the mulcting of the Sudan, and to refuse admission to those who opposed these measures or whether the British authorities in Egypt are advising his Egyptian Majesty's Government to prohibit entry into Egypt of such members of the British Parliament as they disapprove of."

LENIN IN LONDON.

The following few reminiscences of Lenin when he was in London that have been translated recently into English might prove interesting to Indians especially to the "England-returned". In April 1902, Lenin came to London. As Lenin had translated Sidney Webb's "Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism" from English into Russian while in exile in Siberia, and as Krupskaya (his wife) had learnt English from a self-tutor while in prison, they both thought they would be able to speak the language. To their dismay they found that not one understood a word they were talking about. Nor could they understand a word of English "as she is spoke." However, they started learning the colloquial language assiduously. They went to all kinds of meetings, sat in the front, and attentively watched the speaker's mouth. Lenin used to go to the Hyde Park to hear an Irish atheist whose pronunciation he found easier to understand than the London cockney accent. He also advertised and got two Englishmen to exchange English lessons for Russian. Lenin was thus able to learn the language fairly thoroughly. Lenin also took great interest in studying London. Except for the British Museum, where he spent half his time in the library, he did not like visiting Musems. Egyptian memories and Babylonian cuneiform wearied him. The only museum of which he never tired was a little museum of the 1848 French Revolution, in Rue des Cordilieres, Paris. Very fond of going round London on the top of a bus, he would observe the comfortable semi-detached houses with gardens in the residential parts of the city and the squalid slums of the workers' districts. "Two nations!" he would mutter through his teeth in English to Krupskaya. He always felt an attraction towards crowds, and often went to a bus ride on Saturday night through the working class districts, watching with interest the long rows of barrows with flares, and the people doing their Saturday shopping. Already in those days. Lenin had great hopes in the British workers. He always tried to get as near to the rank and file as possible. He not only listened to the Hyde Park orators, talking about atheism, garden cities, and the bad conditions of shop assistants, but also went to various socialist meetings in the suburbs, and a Socialist church in Seven Sisters Road. He used to go to Whitechapel (East-End) and talk with the Russian sailors and listen to the troubles of poor Russian Jew immigrants.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It has been decided to settle all criminal cases arising out of Dacca communal riots, except the Ninerva Mess Murder case, by compromise. The parties in the cases have authorised Mr. Fazlul Huq and M. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee to do the needful and the Government Pleader and Mr. Haq intimated to the Divisional Commissioner the desire of the parties to settle the cases out of court.—Free Press.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Rajot will return to Rajkot from Europe in the beginning of February.—Free Press.

Mr Pwa Hmee, Burma's first lady barrister who was enrolled on Wednesday was welcomed by the Chief Justice, Rangoon, who wished her every success in life and the profession she had chosen.—A. P.

In the Burma Financial statement for 1927-28 it is proposed to incur a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,55,61,000 of which Rs. 1,29,11,000 represents expenditure for which loans are admissible.—A. P.

Miss Cartwright died on Wednesday morning at Shillong of severe burns caused by petrol explosion on Tuesday at Hotel La Chaumiere.—A. P.

At an informal conference held on Wednesday evening at Government House, Rangoon, His Excellency the Governor presiding, the Hon. John Payne of the league of Red Cross Societies explained the objects of the movement and how the work was being carried on in the various countries.—A. P.

The Ministry of Public Health, Madras proposes to introduce a bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act with a view to remedy defects in the existing Act and to make its provisions effective in practice. The Amendments proposed have been gazetted.—A. P.

Colonel Nicolas, Sessions Judge of Lahore, heard on Wednesday and rejected the appeal of Shaukatali in the Punjab University false personation case. The convictions and sentences have now been upheld by the Sessions Judge.—A. P.

A report has been received of an attempted robbery or dacoity near Pothit in Insein District, Burma, on the night of Tuesday the 25th January. The Police had received information and were waiting near the house. There were four or five dacoits in the party with a gum which they fired. The Police returned fire and two of the dacoits were wounded. One has since died of wounds and other is in the hospital.—A. P.

The working of the Village panchayats in the Puncab, which is considered the urst step in the working of democratic institutions in the villages, is an important item which has engaged the attention of the Ministry of Local-Self-Government, says a Government review. With the creation of ten new panchayats, the total has now reached 300.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and a silver currency. What a price we have been paying for the last 33 years for fixity- Our natural currency which was silver standard with silver currency was destroyed by our rulers for their own ends under the guise of fixity and they have experimented not with our currency only but with our lives. The last census report showed that the rise in population was only one per cent., while the census report of 1901 which included two terrible famines showed a rise of 2 1/2 per cent. People fell an easy prey to Malaria, Influenza and Plague owing to impoverished vitality resulting from dearness of food.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INFLATION.

Sir Rajendranath Mookerjea talks of inflation, the evil effects of which are acknowledged by all. There is no doubt on that point, but I am afraid, to judge from his speech, he hardly knows the meaning of the word 'inflation' as used by him. You can have inflation at 2s. to the rupee. You can have no inflation if you have 12d. to the rupee. When exchange fell to 13d. to the rupee there was no inflation, when exchange was fixed at 16d. there was inflation, the index number rising from 114 in 1894 to 222 in 1914, and there was tremendous inflation during the War, although exchange went beyond 1s. 6d. for the simple reason that England and her Allies bought our produce in sterling and paid in token currency. She and her allies dare not to do the same with American purchases. It is said that all countries of the world have undergone a change as regards their currency. England, America, Switzerland, Japan and Germany have not changed their ratio. As to other countries if there is a change, it is for a lower ratio. As for us, thanks to the Indian Government, so ably supported by men like Sir R. Mookerjea and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, to say nothing of Professors like Tannon, Wadia, Joshi and Shah, who, in my opinion are text-book economists without much practical knowledge, India alone is the fool of the world.

CRASS IGNORANCE OF SIR R MOOKERJEA

HIS FALLACIES ON EXCHANGE RATIO.

MR. J. A WADIA'S REJOINDER.

Mr. J. A. Wadia the well-known businessman of Bombay contributes the following letter in "Capital" of Calcutta, criticising Sir R. Mookerjea's address at the Economic Conference:—

Sir,—The Press has reported a very interesting speech delivered by Sir Mookerjea at the Indian Economic Conference which was recently held in Calcutta. He said "that in deciding about the ratio the majority of the Commissioners weighed the express need of the masses and the poorer middle classes of India for stable conditions, for cheap commodities, cheap freights, and low taxation. As a business man I may be tempted to favour a policy of inflation which leads to a raising of the price level and means increased profits to me, but I honestly believe that for a country so poor as India it is imperative for her national well-being that the poor classes should be able to buy a sufficiency of food and nutrition at the lowest possible cost. When it is said that by reducing the ratio to 1s. 4d you raise the rupee prices of only such articles as are exported, ignorance is shown of the facts of the market. If wheat and rice go up in price by 2 annas in the rupee all other food stuffs like vegetables, fish, fruit, milk, etc., will immediately jump up in price, for one very good reason that the seller of vegetables, fish, etc., is also a purchaser of rice or wheat, and if his rupees refuse to buy him as much wheat or rice as before, it will at once raise the price of his produce to compensate himself for reducing the purchasing power of the rupee. To be a willing party to a policy of raising the price level all round appears to me to be a deliberate sacrifice of the interests of the poor."

NO ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE.

I have quoted the Chairman textually and extensively so that I may not be charged with misinterpretation. Sir R. Mookerjea in my opinion has no economic knowledge as is proved by the above quotation. With an open mint our food grain prices were stable, in 1873 with exchange at 23d. to the rupee our index number for nine food-grain retail prices stood at 100. In 1894 with exchange at 13d. to the rupee the index number rose to only 114. The rupee was screwed upto 16d. at the end of 1898 and it stood at that figure till the middle of 1916. In 1904, the index number stood at 117; in 1912 at 189; in 1913 at 199; in 1914, 222. You can see from this, Sir that when exchange stood at 13d. our food grain prices stood at 114, with a higher exchange according to Sir Mookerjea we ought to have had cheaper prices in 1912, 1913, 1914, instead of that we nearly stood 90 per cent. higher. With reference to his dictum that high exchange means lower taxation I beg to quote a letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India in Council dated the 24th November 1879. It runs as follows: "In the present case, the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they receive from the Tax-payers. If the present level of exchange be due to the depreciation of silver, the Government scheme if it succeeds may relieve the Indian Government and others who desire to remit money to England, but this relief will be given at the expense of the Indian tax-payer and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India, including debts due by ryots to money lenders." You will see from the above quotation what the higher ratio means for the people of India. It is said that the debt of the agriculturist in British India is estimated at about 600 crores and as to the native states the estimate is about 200 crores or about 800 crores in all. It is also urged by some advocates of the 18d. ratio that as the Punjab agriculturists have incurred a debt of about 37 crores, the whole of India must have done the same. I must say this is one of the most absurd things I have heard of. The best way for Principal Tannon and others who are in favour of the 18d. ratio would be to tell us what the debt of the agriculturists for the whole of India was in the middle of the year 1916, since which time the exchange began to rise. I always understood that the debt of the agriculturists was always on the increase.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Sir R. Mookerjea talks of the poverty of India and he is anxious to relieve her burdens. It is a very laudable object, but for that an open mint to silver, a silver standard, and a silver currency which I have advocated for the last 30 years are the things. Sir Robert Griffin, K.C.S.I., has told the Fowler Committee that a fall in exchange is a remission of taxation, not an increase of taxation. He said "as far as the community of India is concerned, the gold to be paid in London is the same thing whatever their money is. Is the position of India or of any standard country different in any way from that of a gold standard country, as regards the gold debt which it has to pay? We see that the Government is embarrassed a little, but is the gold debt really a greater burden to them in consequence of the change in the value of money in relation to sterling than is the gold debt of a country like Australia for instance? Australia was very much in my mind at the time I wrote this, and I said if it is true that a fall in the value of money of a country of silver standard affects its power to pay gold debts then the position of countries whose obligations are in gold must surely be worse, because everything they have to pay is in gold." If you will kindly read clause 24 of the Babington Smith Committee's report, you will find that it is clearly stated that a fixity of exchange is a convenience, not a necessity, and silver standard countries have flourished and can flourish with a silver standard

(Continued in column 5.)

To Quickly Get Rid of LUMBAGO

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally.

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

DE WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

USED WITH SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

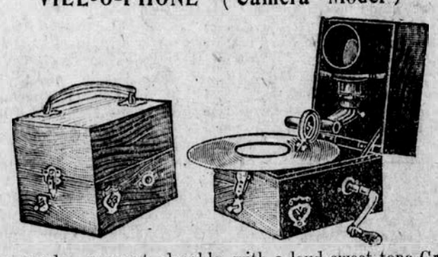
TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

IDEAL GIFT FOR XMAS

VIEL-O-PHONE (Camera Model)



Only Ever ready compact durable, with a loud sweet tone Gramophone size 8½" × 6¾" × 6¾" weight about lbs. 8½, can be sent by Post Parcel to any address in India.

The above model is fitted with a World renowned Swiss made Motor, made by peoples having more than a hundred year's Experience in the Line.

Special price for Xmas Rs. 45/-

Delivered free at any station in India.

For other Models and Gramophone requisites please ask for our illustrated price list

THE VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,

MAHIM, BOMBAY Head Office and Factory. | CALCUTTA, 46, Contral Avenue. | MADRAS, 21, Baker Street.

Typewriter Accessories

DERBY

Typewriter Ribbons to suit any machines, Oil Cans, Brushes, Typewriter Stands, Carbon Papers, etc., etc.

DERBY

Envelope openers Rs. 20 each.

Can be had from :—

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MOPLAH COLONISATION OF ANDAMANS.

MADRAS COUNCIL RESOLVES TO CANCEL SCHEME.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The first session of the Madras Legislative Council closed this afternoon after four days' sittings. There were about 45 resolutions on the agenda of which only three were discussed and passed. The most important of these was the one on the Moplah Colonisation of Andamans which recommended to Government that immediate steps be taken to get the Moplah Colonisation scheme cancelled and to bring back all the free men, women and children taken to the Andamans in pursuance of the scheme and to transfer all the Malabar rebellion prisoners from the Island to the Indian jails.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Osman, Home Member, stated on behalf of the Government that the Government of India was responsible for the scheme, that at present, there was no such thing as Moplah Colonisation since he scheme had been mad ean All-India one and that objections raised against it were purely sentimental. Messrs. Uppi Saheb, Mahomed Schamnad and others spoke on the resolution condemning the scheme and asking for its immediate cancellation.

The resolution was finally passed by 66 against 26.

Another important resolution passed today recommended to Government amendment of the Famine Code in order to facititate famine relief works by Zamindars and landowners.

DR. SUBHAROYAN ENTERTAINED.

Dr. Subharoyan, the Chief Minister of the Madras Government was entertained at a garden party this afternoon at Willingdon by Mr. Mahomed Schamnad, M.L.C.—A. P.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

P. O. TREASURER ARRESTED

BENARES, Jan. 27.

An alleged misappropriation of Rs. 28,641-3-8 from the Treasury of the City Post Office has created much sensation. Mr. Gopaldas, treasurer, has been arrested in this connection. It is stated that he went to his house to take his dinner on Monday noon as usual, but did not come back to attend in the afternoon. The postmaster, suspecting, reported to the police. Next morning, Gopaldas attended office and the difference of the above amount of money was found when the iron safe was opened. All accounts are said to be alright. It is said the police have seized Rs. 435 from a search made in the house of Gopaldas.—Free Press.

BRITISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The British Red Crescent Society has received a most urgent appeal from Mohmed Bey Konitza (late Albanian Minister at the Court of St. James's) calling attention to the sufferings of the Albanian refugees who have returned to their own country from which they had been excluded by the new frontier lines. These refugees frequently arrive in a condition of great destitution and distress.

The resources of the Albanian Government are very limited, and though willing to allot suitable land to the refugees, it can only supply a limited quantity of building materials, seed-corn, agricultural implements and medicines.

In consequence, whilst waiting to be installed a large number of refugees have to live in most insanitary conditions, crowded into depots. Dysentery and malaria have taken a heavy toll, and unless speedy help can be given it is feared that many are destined to perish.

The British Red Crescent Society through the generosity of a few sympathisers has already sent a sum of £175 for the immediate relief of these unfortunate people, the fund being administered by a local committee in whom the Society has every confidence. The British Red Crescent Society confidently appeals to the generosity of the charitable in India and elsewhere to assist the Albanian Government in its effort to establish many destitute Moslem families on their own land and amongst their own people. Many of these families have through no fault of their own been moved from country to country and their resources are exhausted.

Donations should be remitted to the Society Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, London, W.C., (to the credit of the British Red Crescent Society—Albanian Relief Fund).—Yours, etc.

AMEER ALI,
President,
ERNEST H. GRIFFIN,
Hon. Secretary.

18, Sloane Street,
London, S. W. 1.

"RAJBINDU"

AN IMMEDIATE CURE for Vomiting, Dysentry, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Stomach-ache.

THOUSANDS CURED

The only medicine for all the diseases.

Prepared and Sold by

Valabh Vijay & Sons,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

In Flood or Mud —Dependable

Where flooded conditions or sticky mud make motor transport exceptionally difficult, Dodge Brothers Motor Cars again and again have proved their unfailing dependability.

Whether faced by swollen streams in the Philippines, flooded fordings in South Africa, rushing torrents in Honduras, Australia, New Zealand or elsewhere, these sturdy cars have never failed.

Good steel and surplus power are the basis of motor car life and worth—and Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are made of Chrome Vanadium Steel wherever strain is to be borne. Science knows no tougher steel. Industry knows no costlier.

Special Touring Car	Rs. 4,200
Special Sedan	Rs. 4,950
Sedan	Rs. 4,750
Screen Commercial Car	Rs. 3,800

Delivered BOMBAY.

Sole Agents :—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road, : : : : : : BOMBAY.
Branches at Lahore, Karachi, etc.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR **RELIABLE JEWELLERY**
Go to **NAROTAMDAS BHAU**, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565.
prompt attention to V. P. Orders. 2

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

CRESCENT BALM

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA TYPEWRITER

FOR OFFICE & TRAVELLING Price Rs. 170/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS
BOMBAY.

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

MAKE YOURS

A HAPPY HOME

By letting us take care of your

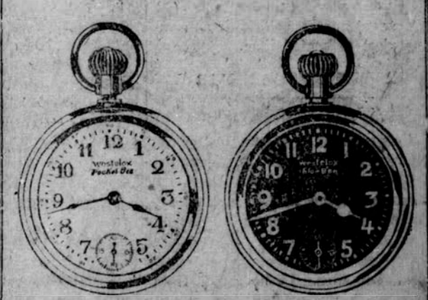
WASH WORRIES

We are equipped

TO DO IT **RIGHT.**

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT.
Branches : Thakurdwar and Shaik Memon Street.

REDUCED REDUCED
Prices of the famous American Pocket Watche
Made by :—WESTERN CLOCK Co. Ltd.



POCKET BEN Rs. 6/- GLO-BEN Rs. 8/-

Nickel-Silver Case, heavily nickel-plated. An unusually good movement that keeps fine time and lasts for years

L. BHAGAT & Co.
Abdu Raheman Street, BOMBAY—3.

Mellin's Food Biscuits

intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.

From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mellin's Food Biscuits

Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to: (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE

The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

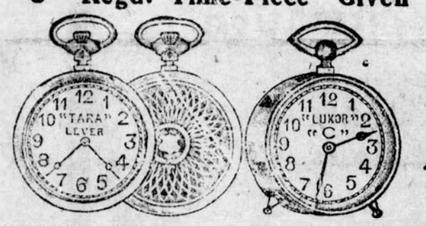
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaways) & 36I, Kalbadevi Road Corner Hanuman Lane

BOMBAY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

FREE! "C" Regd. Time-Piece Given FREE!

TO ANY-ONE



TO ONE & ALL

We give our "C" Regd. Time-piece free to any one purchasing our "18" carat Tara Lever Rolled Gold Pocket Watch, with a stamped guarantee of five years on the dial costing Rs. FIVE. Only a limited more. Rupees Five only. Postage extra.

Write to :—

THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM, P. B. 105, MADRAS.

DON'T LET THAT HEADACHE SPOIL YOUR BUSINESS.

The Surest Cure for it is the famous

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Try a bottle to-day

(1.

COOK—EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—

MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.,

Girgaum Back Road.

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!

RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S

SEXUAL SCIENCE

Apply :—

SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY,

30-2, HARRISON RD., CALCUTTA.

INDIA AND CHINA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Does India approve of the employment of Indians to suppress by force the Chinese struggle for freedom Will India become a willing tool of Imperialism to crush the national awakening in China? As lovers of freedom, struggling for freedom, can we lend our men to overpower and subjugate a neighbouring, friendly people who are struggling to preserve their national being?

The lack of imagination and foresight in this matter displayed by our leaders and public men, who do not at all seem to have thought of the ignominious part Indian soldiers will play in China, has disappointed me very much. Even at this late hour, it is not too late for them and for the people as a whole to stop the using of Indian soldiers to coerce the helpless Chinese. For the last hundred and fifty years no country in the world has suffered so much from British Imperialism as India; no country has been used as a convenience to British expansion and dominion as our wretched country. Indian soldiers have fought against the Egyptians, the Turks, the Arabs, the Boers of South Africa and our next door neighbours in Afghanistan. Indian soldiers were used to fight the Germans in France, and it was only last year they were used at Shanghai. Ourselves a conquered and enslaved people, we were used like conscript slaves to conquer and enslave free peoples. This has brought on us the contempt and hatred of friendly peoples, and we are to-day despised even by the people who profited by our venality.

China, we should not forget is the most peaceful nation in the world, even more peaceful than we are. Pacific by nature, they have grown still more pacific by the peaceful doctrines of Confucius and the Buddha. They are nearer to us than any other nation in the world—in spirit, thought and culture. From the remotest times there existed the greatest affinity and the friendliest relation between ourselves and the Chinese and we do not know of a single instance of rivalry or enmity between India and China. Nothing can justify our fighting against such a people; and if our men are forced to do that India will never be able to washh off her shame and guilt. China has never been an aggressive nation. Indeed she was not even as much as self-conscious of her national entity. After a century of bullying, exploitation, tyranny and arrogance by the White nations the proverbial patience and endurance of the Chinese have run dry. She is only too conscious of her weakness to fight so great a power as Britain. But what is she to do? National self-consciousness is too powerful and blinding a force to compromise with pseudo-slavery or mock freedom. Chinese nationalism must either fulfil itself or it must be annihilated in its striving for fulfilment.

NOT OUR CONCERN.

A war between China and Britain is not our war. We are as much the victims of Capitalistic Imperialism as the Chinese. Our Chinese brethren are fighting the common enemy of all the oppressed and subject nations. Not only should we not participate in such a war, but on the contrary we must do our best to help our Chinese brethren. We, as lovers of freedom and a self-respecting nation, should see that no Indian soldier is sent to China to fight the Chinese. We have suffered enough on account of our apathy and helplessness. Let us not perpetuate our shame and ignominy by sending our men to fight against a friendly and neighbouring people who are struggling to regain their human rights.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Jan 25. M. KRISHNA.

"MONETARY REFORM."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Prof. Joshi's articles in your issues of the 20th and the 21st instant will certainly constitute a step towards the solution of the currency problems of the country at the present juncture.

The scheme recommended lends itself, however, to criticism on one ground that if both the rupee and the gold coins continue as legal etnder to an unlimited extent Gresham's law will operate in driving out of circulation that coin which will appreciate in its intrinsic value. The present tendeney of the people being what it is—a bias for gold—the silver rupee will be dumped on to the treasury and whatever amount of gold coin is issued forth by the treasury or the Bank will disappear into private boards or melted into ornaments. It would also be useful to consider how far the scheme proposed would be maintained in a crisis like the one in 1907-08 and that of 1919—20 when the gold value of silver began to rise abnormally. The experience of these two periods ought to throw sufficient light on the question whether a bi-metallic currency could be maintained in the face of such contingencies.

Under the circumstances it is desirable I think to limit the circulation of the subsidiary and token coin to Rs. 500 and this limit to be slowly reduced to Rs. 50 as the position of the gold reserves strengthens in course of time.—Yours, etc.

B. T. KALE.

Baroda, January, 24.

There is more than Economy in using— Cocogem

There's safety in Cocogem because it is 100 per cent. pure, the concentrated and undulterated product of the cocoanut. Further it comes to you in the same pure state as it leaves the mills where it is packed in hermetically sealed tins.

COCOGEM is a cooking oil. You can use it for all cooking purposes, instead of ghee, suet, lard, dripping etc. It is tasteless and flavourless, hence cooked foods are served with their own delicate flavours. Lastly, COCOGEM is infinitely cheaper than bazar ghee. Purity and economy in a cooking oil will surely appeal to every house-wife.

In the germ-proof tin. Better and cheaper than Bazar Ghee or Imported Oils.

PRINTING OF QUALITY

UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION

We Guarantee Satisfaction in Price and Quality.

Apply for Rates :— MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

When Trifles .. ..

Worry You .. ..

You are run down and need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE ; TROPICAL DEBILITY ; DYSPEPSIA ; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES; ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY ; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. (Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8- Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents : Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

KESARI'S

LODHRA

FOR

LADIES' TROUBLES AND DISORDER.

Big Bot. Rs. 1. Small Re. 1-10.

DONE GOOD.

THE LAST BOTTLE OF LODHRA has done good. Rev. A. Sumitra, to whom I recommended it, writes, it has done good to his wife.

Can be had of all Merchants and from Manufacturers.

KESARI KUTEERAM,

INDIAN CHEMISTS, Etc., Egmore, - - - - - MADRAS. (*Branch* BANGALORE.)

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

FREE FREE

AN EXCELLENT POCKET DIARY of Pages 192 FOR 1927

Apply sharp with 2annas stamp for postage

KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,

Post Box, No. 11435, CALCUTTA

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising

in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.

Advertisement Rates on application to—

THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

READ

Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza and Co.
AKOLA—Mr. Madan Gopal.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr. P S Apte.
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R. K. Bros.
DHARWAR—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA—Mr. V. A. Killedar.
GADAG—Mr. R E Asundi.
GODHRA— Mr. Jaswantal J. Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B V Muthanna.
HYDERABAD SIND—S. J. Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Warune and Co.
JALGAON—Mr Vishnu Ganesh Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal P Bhagat
JODHPUR—Mr Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr Maganlal K Parekh.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B T Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr D S Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr B K Mithagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix and Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix and Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag.—Messrs. Kelkar and Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L. V. Saptarshi.
495, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar, Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr A T Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr D G Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr S A Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr B V Muthanna.
SURAT—Mr. G. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr Laxman R Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr M B Deshpande.

ALSO

All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

AND

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP

(Lucknow, 10th February, 1927)

Rs. 3,000

for

SPORTSMAN

Smokers.

Horses entered for the Civil Service Cup

SWAN	*THUNDERING LEGION*	*ELEGANT BOY*
SYRIANOS	*GROSVENOR STAR*	*SEA CHARIOT*
EARMARK	*LADY OF LEMNOS*	*BATTLE CALL*
MOONING	*GOLDEN TRACE*	*GREEN PARK*
T. A. B.	*FRENCH FURZE*	*BEATITUDE*
REVUE	*PRINCESS JABBY*	*ROCK HONEY*
MANDARIN	*PAULINE'S PRIDE*	*LOUVARISSA*
STRONSAY	*CARTON PIERRE*	*HEAD FIRST*

Can you place the 1st, 2nd & 3rd Horses?

Principal newspapers publish the latest information regarding probable starters and competitors are advised to look out for this information.

Ask your tobacconist or write P. O. Box 89, Calcutta, for Rules and Conditions.

Tins of 50
Packets of 10

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.